

THE TIMES  
1785-1985  
Thursday



Soldier president  
Times Profile  
of Pakistan's  
General Zia

New Year sport  
Full programmes of  
football and rugby,  
plus six race meetings  
including the top meet  
at Cheltenham

Friday  
From Domesday ...  
to Abolition.  
Anniversaries  
of 1986

### Portfolio

Yesterday's Times Portfolio  
competition prize of £4,000,  
double the usual amount  
because there was no winner on  
Sunday, was won by Mr S. R.  
Blythe of Enfield, Middlesex.  
Portfolio list, page 20; how to  
play, information service, back  
page.

### Operation for strokes 'useless'

A surgical operation regularly  
performed in Britain on stroke  
patients is useless, according to  
a seven-year international scientific  
study which involved 7,000  
patients. The operation is  
intended to reduce the recurrence  
of strokes, the third  
largest cause of death and  
disability in Western countries.  
Page 3

### Westland move

The board of Westland, the  
helicopter company, is to put  
the £23.1 million rescue offer  
from the Embraer consortium  
to shareholders. Later it will  
recommend acceptance of this  
package, or the alternative  
Sukovny-Fiat offer. Back page

### 'World's worst'

Australia's newspapers have  
strongly criticised the performance  
of the country's cricket  
team in the second Test against  
India, one calling them the  
worst team in the world.  
Another wondered what the  
askewers were doing next  
summer. "Must we go searching  
for somebody we can beat?"  
It asked. Australia eventually  
drew the match, thanks mainly  
to the rain.  
Match report, page 21

### Labour dismay

Labour MPs were dismayed by  
Mr Kinnock's statement down-  
grading the renationalization of  
public utilities as a priority for a  
future Labour government.  
Page 2

### £2m drugs fight

All 96 education authorities in  
England will share £2 million  
from the Department of Education  
to tackle the problem of  
drug misuse in schools and  
colleges.  
Page 3

### Farmer killed

Mark Sommer, aged 31, a white  
farmer, has been shot and  
bludgeoned to death by guer-  
illas in the Matabeland  
region of Zimbabwe.  
Page 8

### Moscow denial

Moscow acted to kill rumours  
that a deal with Israel was  
imminent over Jewish emi-  
gration and the renewal of  
diplomatic links.  
Page 8

### Cup for Britain

The British yachts Highland  
Fling and Citrine III won the  
Southern Cross Cup with a  
combined aggregate of 2,191  
points in the race from Sydney  
to Hobart.  
Page 23

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## More troops for Ulster to combat IRA attacks

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government acted yesterday to counter the wave of Provisional IRA attacks on police stations in Northern Ireland by announcing that an extra battalion of more than 550 men is being sent to the province this week to be stationed mainly in the border areas.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, described the development of the 2nd Battalion, the Royal Anglian Regiment, at joint police and army posts in four of the province's six counties as

don. It had been called by the Irish side because of mounting concern over the increased incidence of "supergrass" convictions since the first meeting of the conference.

Mr Kang and Mr Peter Barry, the Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs, accompanied by their officials, met for several hours, with security one of the agenda items.

In a joint statement issued after the meeting the ministers condemned the latest hunger strike by prisoners at the Maze convicted on the evidence of Harry Kirkpatrick. The hunger strike was to be deployed as a "wrong and wasteful" attempt to bring about change in the

### 1985 police toll

Twenty-three RUC officers have been killed in terrorist attacks this year, the highest toll since 1976. The year's attacks on RUC stations: February 28: Nine officers, including two women, die when a Provisional IRA mortar bomb hit a canteen, Newry police station, Co Down. August 20: Mortar attack on RUC station, Downpatrick, Co Down. No injuries.

November 7: Mortar bomb hit police locker room in RUC base, Newry. No injuries.

December 5: Two RUC officers killed in mortar and machine-gun attack, Ballygawley, Co Tyrone.

December 12: Six policemen injured in mortar attack, Tynan, South Armagh.

December 20: Six RUC men hurt in mortar attack, Castle-derg, Co Tyrone.

evidence of the Government's determination to give the Royal Ulster Constabulary, six of whose stations have been attacked since the Anglo-Irish agreement was signed, on November 15, the protection it needed.

Speaking on the BBC radio programme, *The World at One*, he sharply dismissed assertions by Unionist leaders that the move showed a lack of confidence by the Government in the promise of the Dublin Government, as part of the accord, to improve cooperation on cross-border security.

Yesterday's announcement came as the second meeting of the joint Anglo-Irish ministerial conference, set up under the agreement, took place in Lon-

"Both sides agreed that the present hunger strike was to be deployed as a wrong and wasteful attempt to bring about change in this area."

The extra troops are being sent in to provide a defensive screen behind which the rebuilding and repair of RUC stations demolished or damaged in the recent attacks can begin.

But Army headquarters in Northern Ireland emphasized that the men would not themselves be involved in rebuilding work. Some Unionist politicians have called for Army engineers to take over RUC construction projects abandoned by local contractors after death threats by the IRA against management and workers. A.

Continued on back page, col 1

## Thatcher-Kinnock clash over outlook

By Philip Webster, Political Correspondent

Sharply contrasting forecasts of the prospects for Britain in 1986 are delivered today by the Prime Minister and Mr Neil Kinnock in their new year messages.

While Mrs Margaret Thatcher states that Britain is "bouncing back" and has worked her way back to the top of the economic league table, the Labour leader predicts that the country faces another year of "dark and ruin, division and decay".

In one of her most upbeat assessments on the state of the economy, the Prime Minister says that more and more British companies are walking off with the prizes and bringing jobs to Britain; the country is exporting far more goods and services than ever before and paying its way in the world. She speaks of a "resurgence of enterprise", thousands of extra firms and hundreds of thousands of extra jobs to prove it.

The picture portrayed by Mr Kinnock is starkly different. Manufacturing investment is 20 per cent lower and output 6 per cent lower than they were in 1979; interest rates higher for longer than at any time in modern history; and the tax burden 15 per cent higher than it was in 1979.

"The very sinews of develop-

ment, from training to shipping to construction and research, have been shrivelled, and the growth rate is slowing," he says.

The Prime Minister, attacking politicians who she says latch on to problems, ignore the successes and talk Britain down, says: "Let us back these companies, management and workforce who are breaking all export records. Let us back those trade unionists who, instead of striking and bringing their company to a standstill, vote to stay in work. Let us back the men and women of enterprise who have the get up and go to start up in business of their own. Above all let us back Britain and take pride in our success."

Stating that Britain enters 1986 with the future-looking good, Mrs Thatcher says there is a return to clear beliefs and traditional values that the law must be upheld.

Mr Kinnock speaks of "another year of decay under a giveaway government that is selling off public assets, losing current and future income, erasing public obligations, concentrating wealth in fewer hands and making our country a haven for our competitors."

Labour dismay, page 2  
Leading article, page 13

## Bradford fire heroes take honours list pride of place

By Colin Hughes

The heroes of the Bradford football fire tragedy, in which 56 people died, take pride of place in the New Year Honours list published today.

Awards go to five members of the rescue services whose bravery and dedication saved the lives of many in May when the main stand at the Valley Parade ground was engulfed in flames.

A knighthood for political service goes to Mr Gordon Rance, who is credited with sustaining Mrs Margaret Thatcher's image and playing a crucial role in helping her to win two general election victories.

In the sporting world, there are MBEs for Steve Cram, the



From left: Mr Joseph Greig (BEM), Miss Barbara Steele (MBE) and Mr John Settle (OBE).

record-breaking athlete, Peter Shilton, the England and Southampton goalkeeper, and John Francome, Britain's most successful National Hunt jockey for decades who has now switched to training horses.



Mrs Mandela in vehement argument with police as she was arrested yet again trying to drive to her Soweto home.

## Police hold Winnie Mandela a third time

From Michael Hornsby

Johannesburg  
The South African police yesterday arrested Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of the jailed black nationalist leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, on the road between Jan Smuts airport and Johannesburg in the full view of the world's television cameras.

A police squad car, its siren wailing, forced Mrs Mandela's car off the road. She was then dragged from the vehicle, shouting and protesting. "Don't touch me with those hands. I don't know that you haven't got Aids", she yelled at one white policeman.

She was eventually taken to a police station in Krugersdorp, about 30 miles to the north-west of Johannesburg. Her lawyers were told that she was being held under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act and would appear at the Johannesburg magistrate's court today.

It was the third time since December 21 that she has been arrested for contravention of a government edict prohibiting her from being in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort, in which Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling black satellite township lies.

The Mandela family home is located in the Orlando West district of Soweto, and Mrs Mandela has resolutely refused to obey the Government's decree, declaring that "no honourable human being could do so".

On December 23, after being arrested the previous day and spending a night in custody, she appeared in the Johannesburg magistrate's court, and was released without bail on a warning to appear in the Krugersdorp magistrate's court on January 22 to face charges still being formulated by the state.

She then returned briefly to her Soweto home, which was at once surrounded by the police, who threatened her with arrest unless she left. Later that day she flew to Cape Town, where her husband is being held.

Yesterday's arrest occurred as Mrs Mandela's car, pursued by a weaving convoy of press and police vehicles, crossed the Johannesburg district boundary. A white policeman opened the door of the car, told her she did not have a permit to be in Johannesburg, and asked her to accompany him as he did "not want to use force".

Mrs Mandela could be heard angrily arguing with him. The policeman then seized her by the arm and started to pull her from the car, provoking more shouts and protests. A white policeman tried to take her grandson, Zondwa, whom she had been cradling in her arms, and more scuffling ensued before Mrs Mandela was led away.

## Washington links Gadaffi with Abu Nidal terror

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration, increase economic and diplomatic pressures. He said the US was working with allies in Europe and elsewhere to improve cooperative action against terrorism and to develop joint actions in a variety of areas. International terrorism was costing countries, airlines and tourism billions of dollars.

ROME: The sole surviving guerrilla from the attack on Rome airport has told police his group had intended to take hostages and commandeer a plane, police sources said yesterday (Reuters reports).

Mohammed Sarham, recovering from bullet wounds in hospital, said the group would then have forced the plane fly to Israel and possibly crash at Tel Aviv.

Fifteen people, including three Arab guerrillas, were killed and 73 injured in Friday's attack at Fiumicino airport.

In Vienna, where three people died in a simultaneous attack on Schwechat airport, the Austrian Interior Minister Mr Karl Blecha told reporters the guerrillas had also planned to take hostages and escape by hijacking a plane.

The Rome sources said Sarham, who claimed to come from Beirut, told investigators that eight other guerrillas were to carry out similar attacks on other airports, including Paris's Charles de Gaulle airport, and Madrid.

He said he and an accomplice, Mohammed Hussein, who died in the attack, first stayed in Geneva where they were given money and instructions.

They travelled by train to Rome and waited in cheap hotels for the two other guerrillas, whom they had not previously met.

Hijack claim, page 8

## Zia repeals martial law in Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar

Islamabad

Martial law was lifted in Pakistan yesterday with President Zia telling Parliament that the constitution was being restored in full.

He said that martial law courts and offices had been disbanded, pending military court trials were being sent to civil courts and that almost all martial law regulations and orders had been repealed.

General Zia seized power in a bloodless coup in July 1977, from Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the prime minister, who was being found guilty of ordering a political murder. At the time the Army chief promised to lift martial law within 90 days. His period of martial rule was the fourth - and longest - in Pakistan's 38-year history.

Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, nominated Prime Minister in March this year by General Zia after non-political parliamentary elections, said in Parliament's special session that his Government had decided to restore constitutional fundamental rights in the country, for the first time since they were suspended in 1965.

General Zia, yesterday warned parliamentarians that they should keep past mistakes in mind while reviving political parties after martial law ended.

British hope: Britain welcomed President Zia's announcement as a "step towards the restoration of full democracy".

The United States has "heartily" welcomed the Pakistan move but the Soviet news agency Tass described it as a farce.

Analysis, page 8  
Leading article, page 13

Continued on page 7, col 5

## Four held on bank charges

Frankly, we don't know why the 'Big Four' held on to personal bank charges for so long.

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# Kinnock downgrading of state control plans dismays Labour MPs

By Stephen Goodwin

Labour MPs on the left and right of the party were dismayed and somewhat confused yesterday by Mr Neil Kinnock's weekend statement downgrading renationalization in the priorities of an incoming Labour government. He was accused by one senior MP of "shooting from the hip".

Contrary to Mr Kinnock's move to put state control on a back burner, it emerged that a top-level working party is considering how best British Telecom and British Gas can be returned to the public domain.

Chaired by Mr John Smith, Labour's trade and industry spokesman, the group intend to put detailed proposals to next autumn's party conference. Trade unionists and legal experts are involved in the deliberations.

There are, however, understood to be differences of approach within the group as to the form of state control and the method of compensation for shareholders.

One solution would be outright renationalization of British Telecom and British Gas, assuming that the latter is successfully privatized, but senior Shadow Cabinet figures do not expect that course to be followed.

Nor is there much support for the idea of a 31 per cent controlling interest because that is not felt to give the State sufficient direct control over public utilities.

Legal advice is being taken on a new concept of company

which would preserve the idea of employee shareholders within a State-owned industry. Employee shareholders would enjoy not just financial benefits but also a form of voting rights.

The working party is also studying the possibility of exchanging Government bonds for shares. It is argued that such a swap would not immediately drain much-needed public resources, but there are implications for the gilt market to be explored.

Mr John Golding, MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme and political officer of the National Communications Union, said yesterday that the unions in British Telecom expected the Labour Party conference commitment for top priority to be given to the renationalization of the company to be picked up when the manifesto is drawn up.

"To do this means that a share-bond swap scheme will have to be devised which means that no public money will need to be found."

At a confidential that John Smith will be able to present Neil Kinnock with a scheme for renationalization which will stand in the way of creating jobs and can therefore be given top priority", Mr Golding said.

Criticism of Mr Kinnock from the Labour left focused on his statement that renationalization would have to take its place "in a pretty long queue". It was said by the left to be a "personal view" and not party policy.

Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, said Mr Kinnock's view might be shared by the majority of the Shadow Cabinet but it had certainly not been before Labour's national executive.

"There will be a lot of disquiet in the party over the whole thing", Mr Heffer said. "I would have thought before one lays down priorities there needs to be a lot more discussion than we have had on this."

Ever since 1979, when the Conservatives started to privatize enterprises, Labour has promised to renationalize them. Mr Kinnock now appears to be watering down that commitment by giving employment measures and investment greater priority.

The Labour left want not only to take back recently privatized industries but also positively to extend public ownership.

Mr Heffer, however, had no quarrel with his party leader over the proposal that in the event of renationalization City institutions would receive only the amount of money they had paid for shares in industries such as British Telecom.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, accused Mr Kinnock of "penal expropriation" by suggesting that Labour would make no allowance for share price movement or inflation.

There is concern too among Mr Kinnock's supporters that he may not have thought through the pensions implications.



Mrs Lucy Scott-Taggart, who received a heart-lung transplant at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, on Christmas Day, with her husband Christopher yesterday toasting her second chance of life, the health service and the new year.

## Building societies in Ulster accused of anti-Catholic bias

Only 17 per cent of the employees of nine national building societies operating in Northern Ireland are Roman Catholics, against about 40 per cent of the Northern Ireland population at large. Ulster's Fair Employment Agency has found in a nine-month investigation.

The Duke of Norfolk, Britain's most senior Catholic layman and president of the Building Societies Association, was said to be appalled at the findings which were disclosed yesterday and are to be published in full in the next few weeks.

The investigation will be followed by reports in the next few months on Ulster's banks and insurance companies.

The nine building societies examined account for about 90 per cent of all building society employees in Ulster. Of a total of 691, 118 are Catholics.

There are no Catholic regional managers and only 9 per cent of branch managers and 16 per cent of Assistant managers are Catholics.

In the Belfast branches Catholic employment is as low as 12 per cent against the 31 per cent Catholic proportion of greater Belfast's population. Between individual societies Catholic employment varies from 4 per cent to 46 per cent.

Only two of the societies investigated, the Alliance and Leicester, and the Anglo, are found by the agency to have been conscious of their duty to provide fair employment opportunities and to achieve equality.

The seven which have failed to do so in spite of declaring their best intentions, are named as the Abbey National, Gateway, Halifax, Leeds, Nationwide, Progressive and Woolwich.

The agency recommends that they advertise every vacancy clearly specifying the criteria for each job.

Individual branch managers, acting alone should no longer be responsible for selecting staff and each society should appoint a senior executive to monitor its employment practices, the agency adds.

## Lord King's 67% pay rise

Several directors of British Airways, which is due to be privatized next June, received big salary increases this year (Jeremy Warner writes).

Lord King of Warrnaby, the chairman, received a 67 per cent rise, going from £30,820 to £51,419 and the salary of Mr Colin Marshall, the chief executive, went from £78,720 to £96,852.

They are revealed in the company's report and accounts for the year to the end of last March which was published yesterday after a long delay caused by the settlement of outstanding litigation over the collapse of Laker Airways.

By Our Labour Editor

A strong attack on systems of "positive rights" for workers of the kind now being advocated by some senior union leaders is launched today by Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Mr Laird argues that such a system would lead to the "rapid development of the conditions in which workers feel they don't have to belong to a trade union."

A growing lobby in the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party advocate some form of "positive rights" system to be introduced by a future Labour government to replace the trade union immunities withdrawn by the present Government's employment acts. The issue will be discussed at a conference in March.

In an article in the engineering union's journal, Mr Laird uses the analogy of the Redundancy Payments Act, for which the trade union movement campaigned energetically, only to find that the pay-outs made under the Act, undermined trade union opposition to closures.

Legislation that establishes statutory organizations through which employees are encouraged to pursue their own grievances can also be counter-productive to trade unionism, Mr Laird argues.

He cites the United States where the proportion of workers in trade unions has declined from 35 per cent to less than 19 per cent since 1954. This is partly because of the growth of "sunrise" high technology industries, but also, Mr Laird contends, because of the existence of the National Labour Relations Board, which services "whole areas of employer-employee relations which we in this country usually see as the prerogative of collective bargaining between trade unions and management."

Mr Laird says that the board has been an important factor in the decline in the size of American unions.

## Alliance a focus of hope, Steel says

By Our Political Staff

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, in his new year message condemns the antics of Conservative and Labour politicians and describes the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance as the "focus of hope" for the decent majority in 1986.

"Every patriotic citizen must have been appalled at the stridency and slanging between leading Tory and Labour politicians, inside and outside Parliament as the old year drew to a close," Mr Steel says.

Alliance members have made considerable capital out of the angry confrontation between Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, and Mr Neil Kinnock the Labour leader in the Commons shortly before the Christmas recess.

Mr Tebbit's taunting of the Labour leader over Liverpool militants earned him a series of vituperative attacks by Labour MPs in speeches outside the Commons. Further proof of the rottenness of the two-party system in Mr Steel's eyes was the scuffle between Conservative and Labour MEPs outside the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

In the year of Handsworth and Tottenham, the best contribution of these senior politicians has been to increase the torrent of abuse and recrimination," Mr Steel says.

"We are looking at the bitter bankruptcy of an entire political system. 1985 has made me more convinced than ever that the historic mission of the Liberal-SDP Alliance is to break the stifling grip of the old politics."

Mr Steel said that most people want to find co-operative ways of addressing the deep social problems of a divided society and to see a new partnership in industry to create wealth and share fairly. He maintains that only the Alliance can make it possible.

At the next election draws closer, the Liberal leader says it is the task of the Alliance "to give voice, expression and ultimately power to the decent majority of British people who are not prepared any longer to be misled and misrepresented by the old gang."

Looking back, Mr Steel says that 1985 has not been a year of which Britain can be proud. "We have seen no check in the slide towards our becoming what Prime Ministers called a fourth-rate nation."

"Charles Dickens wrote eloquently of *Black House*. Under Mrs Thatcher our country had become *Black Britain*, lacking hope and generosity, condemning millions of people to the scrap-heap and closing down factories and workshops."

The move since Mr Murdoch's statement on Sunday that he was going ahead with his plans to produce the new *London Post* without their agreement.

If the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union is represented at the talks it is likely to come under pressure from some print union officials to say how it intends to answer the letter from Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, warning it against making a single-union deal at Wapping.

The meeting will give the five main print union leaders their first formal chance to discuss

## Key bank staff on strike

The use of Midland Bank cash dispensers and the issue of statements are likely to be disrupted today because of a 24-hour strike, which started last night by 400 key computer staff.

The staff at five computer centres are striking in protest at the bank's refusal to give an undertaking to make no compulsory redundancies during the reorganization of its computer department and to improve shift allowances.

The staff's union, the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union, said last night the action could be repeated if the demands were not met.

The 300 workers at Farley Health Products, in Kendal, returned to work yesterday more than a week after the factory closed for checks to be made for salmonella ealing, the bacteria found in infants suffering from food poisoning.

Mr Brian Hales, South Lakeland's chief environmental health officer, said yesterday that no traces of the bacteria had been found in the factory, among the staff or in any products returned so far. Checks were continuing, he said.

The TUC paper argues that the "recovery amounts to a handful of jobs for part-time female workers in some service sector industries, with a more substantial increase in self-employment."

The TUC paper maintains that the former category of part-time women workers "starts to evaporate" when the full and growing extent of "double jobbing" is taken into account.

The assumptions by the TUC analysts are based in part on the Manpower Services Commission's quarterly labour market report which in September suggested that about 750,000 people now hold a second job and that even that figure may be "an underestimate of the true extent of multiple job-holding".

The report said that the percentage of those employed holding second jobs had risen from 2.1 per cent in 1981 to 3.0 per cent in 1984.

Typically, the report said, such jobs were part-time involving fewer than 10 hours a week and yielding about £20 a week. They were most common in the managerial, administration and personal services; about a third were self-employed and they were among all age groups, although they were less common among those aged between 16 and 24.

The TUC report, which maintains that the real job shortage is about four million, argues that even the 600,000 increase in self-employment since 1980 should not necessarily be seen as a net rise in the total of those employed, as there is a "strong suspicion that much of this growth is at the expense of full-time direct employment". That is thought to apply particularly to construction.

In a statement to coincide with his taking office as general secretary of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union tomorrow, Mr John Edmunds said that "in defending trade unions we have sometimes appeared to have forgotten working people."

Unions have to shed their "selfish and self-centred" image and stop giving the impression that "we are only interested in defending the privileges of a few union leaders," Mr Edmunds said last night.

In a far-reaching criticism of many trade union attitudes, and his first key public statement since being elected to succeed Mr David Hannant last autumn, Mr Edmunds said that "we must remind the British people, and perhaps ourselves, that our sole moral purpose is to help working people to help themselves."

Mr Laird says that the board has been an important factor in the decline in the size of American unions.

The EAS is one of a multitude of schemes operated by the MSC from a budget which next year will rise to £2.9 billion. Except for the Community Programme, the largest part, about £1.1 billion, goes to the Youth Training Scheme which from April will be developed into a two-year programme.

Providing two years' training for unemployed 16-year-olds and one year for those aged 17 will enable the Government to offer a guarantee that no school leaver in future needs to be jobless.

Youngsters will have a range of options, including finding a job, going into further full-time education or, failing those two, will be offered a place on the YTS.

Much of the early criticism of the YTS, often described as "slave labour", has stopped. The MSC is also taking a greater interest in the educational field, and the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, which will soon be adopted by every education authority in the country.

Tomorrow: Tackling long-term unemployment

## Manpower survey

### Job prospects fail to improve

By David Young  
Energy Correspondent

For the first time in five years a survey conducted by Manpower, the temporary staff specialists, has shown that job prospects in the new year have failed to show an improvement over the previous year.

Manpower says that, although the first quarter of the year is traditionally the most depressed for job prospects, fewer employers now plan to expand their workforce than 12 months ago.

The company has surveyed 1,629 employers who together employ more than three million staff. Only one in five, 20 per cent, plans to increase staff in the first quarter of the new year compared with 26 per cent in the last quarter of 1985 and 24 in the first quarter of this year.

Cuts in staff in the first quarter of next year are forecast by 14 per cent of employers, compared with 13 per cent in the corresponding period this year and 10 per cent in the last quarter of this year.

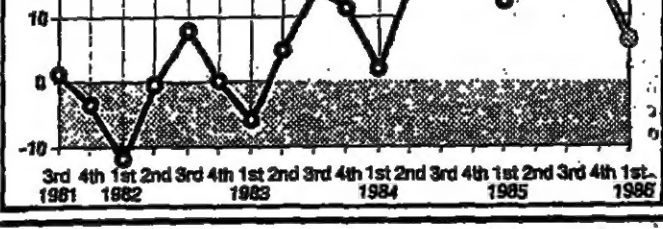
Employers in the retail, hotel and catering sector, the area where the Government has

been hoping to create jobs, are more pessimistic than at any time for years and, in manufacturing, employment prospects are predicted to be the lowest since the spring of 1981.

In the public sector, more employers (19 per cent) and predicting job cuts than those (12 per cent) predicting increases. The most buoyant areas are in banking and insurance and in textiles.

The British Institute of Management said yesterday: "The only bright spot that we are seeing is that there is some increase in demand for people in the Thames Valley and in Bristol, and in one or two pockets in the South-east."

For the table below, employers were asked: "Do you expect an increase, decrease or no change in the staffing levels at your location in the next three months to end March 1986?"



Source: Manpower Ltd.

## 'More people doing two jobs'

By Donald Macintyre  
Labour Editor

An increase in people doing second jobs accounts for up to 40 per cent of the increase in total employment since 1983, according to a TUC analysis circulated to union leaders this week.

A document for next week's meeting of the TUC economic committee strongly challenges the Government's argument that there has been a significant recovery in employment since 1983.

Government figures show that between June 1983 and June 1985 the numbers employed, including self-employed, rose by 443,000. Because that was more than offset by a continuing growth in the labour force, unemployment continued to rise.

The TUC paper argues that the "recovery amounts to a handful of jobs for part-time female workers in some service sector industries, with a more substantial increase in self-employment."

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Typically, the report said, such jobs were part-time involving fewer than 10 hours a week and yielding about £20 a week. They were most common in the managerial, administration and personal services; about a third were self-employed and they were among all age groups, although they were less common among those aged between 16 and 24.

The TUC report, which maintains that the real job shortage is about four million, argues that even the 600,000 increase in self-employment since 1980 should not necessarily be seen as a net rise in the total of those employed, as there is a "strong suspicion that much of this growth is at the expense of full-time direct employment". That is thought to apply particularly to construction.

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Youngsters will have a range of options, including finding a job, going into further full-time education or, failing those two, will be offered a place on the YTS.

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Tomorrow: Tackling long-term unemployment

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**1986 EARLS COURT January 1st-12th**

## Electronic mail licence eased

Companies offering advanced telephone services such as electronic mail or data transmission, need only apply for one licence instead of two under a new proposal published by the Government yesterday.

Electronic mail and telephone answering services are typical examples of value-added services. The proposal is meant to further encourage the liberalization of the telephone network and encourage competition with British Telecom.

## Patrick Moore hurt in fall

The television astronomer, Patrick Moore, has broken his left shoulder blade after slipping on wet ground at his home in West Sussex while attempting to photograph Halley's Comet. The accident happened just before Christmas.

## Ferry talks

Talks aimed at ending the 17-day-old Townsend Thoresen Channel ferry dispute resumed yesterday after ending without agreement at the weekend.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$15, Belgium 8 fr 50, Canada \$15, Denmark 7.00, France 12.00, Germany 12.00, Greece 12.00, Hong Kong \$15, India 12.00, Italy 12.00, Japan 12.00, Korea 12.00, Luxembourg 12.00, Malaysia 12.00, Mexico 12.00, Netherlands 12.00, New Zealand 12.00, Norway 12.00, Portugal 12.00, Singapore 12.00, South Africa 12.00, Spain 12.00, Sweden 12.00, Switzerland 12.00, Taiwan 12.00, Thailand 12.00, USA \$15, UK £12, Yugoslavia 12.00.

## TUC call for Cabinet that listens

Mr Norman Willis, the TUC general secretary, in a new year message, tells Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her colleagues to be like the trade union movement and "listen to the facts."

He says: "We cannot afford another year of wishing and hoping that the problems will go away. We still have record unemployment and a slower rate of manufacturing growth than our competitors and we invest far too little in research and development and in education and training."

"But most crucially, we still have a government that will not listen to the facts."

"The trade union movement we have done just that. At times it has been a difficult and even bruising process."

"The result is that we begin the new year with a new unity and a new determination to promote the policies which we believe will get Britain moving again."

"If the Government would only show courage and face up to its responsibilities, there would be a real chance of a brighter 1986."

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# Operation to help stroke victims is useless, scientific study concludes

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

An international scientific study has concluded that a surgical operation regularly performed in Britain is useless. The operation, extracranial-intracranial arterial bypass, is intended to reduce the recurrence of strokes, the third largest cause of death and disability in the West.

The results of the study, which involved seven years work, have led British neurosurgeons to reconsider the operation as an option for treating stroke patients.

In the study, 700 patients who had recently recovered from a stroke underwent the surgery, while 700 others received conventional medical treatment.

Twenty per cent of those who had the operation had a single stroke within the next five years, compared with 18 per cent of the medical cases.

Eleven per cent of the surgical patients suffered two or more strokes, compared with 10 per cent of the others.

Surgeons have resorted to the operation since its introduction 16 years ago in the belief that it protected patients who had suffered a minor stroke and made a good recovery.

It has been considered appropriate when there is evidence of arterial disease within the skull in inaccessible regions at the base of the brain.

The operation calls for considerable expertise and training in microvascular techniques. It is relatively safe, although costly in terms of surgical time. About 200 such by-passes are performed in Britain each year.

One of its leading practitioners, Professor Roger Greenhalgh, professor of surgery at Charing Cross Hospital, London, said: "I will not abandon the operation. But I believe the study will lead to an even more rigorous selection of patients for this type of surgery than there is at present."

"I have been performing this operation for about eight years and none of the patients has since died or developed serious problems as a result."

"The study is very impressive, but it fails to show that some patients will have benefited. It is terribly important that we can identify those to whom the operation will be of no benefit, so that we can save them the ordeal of unnecessary surgery."

"The last thing we must do is alarm patients. I believe this surgery is of value to those who have been most carefully selected to receive it."

Dr John Wade, a senior registrar in neurology at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases in London, took part in the study. He said: "I believe the results emphasize the need for adequate trials when new surgical or medical treatments are introduced."

"If the risk of recurrence of stroke is relatively small even when nothing is done at all, the doctor may incorrectly attribute his patient's wellbeing to the surgery rather than the natural history of the untreated condition."

Professor Greenhalgh and colleagues are soon to devote more time to investigating methods of screening against stroke. "We must concentrate on finding effective ways to detect those people who are at great risk, and take preventive action", he said.

An editorial in the current issue of *The Lancet* praises the study, which it describes as "a landmark trial in the assessment of any surgical procedure, and certainly in the surgical prevention of stroke."

The study cost \$9 million (about £6.2 million). *The Lancet* says: "The cost was high but it will be repaid many times over if we accept the results and divert health care resources into things that do have an impact on reducing the incidence of stroke."

Source: *The New England Journal of Medicine*, November 7.



Adam Lerner, aged five, being helped yesterday with a historical project by Mr Richard Tracey, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, at Hampton Court Palace. Children's holiday activities, including painting, designing and making masks, shields and banners, are also being held for the first time at Kensington Palace State Apartments, and the Banqueting House, Whitehall (Photograph: Peter Trivnor).

## Travel firms try to stop World Cup hooligans

By Alan Hamilton

Travel agents offering package tours to the World Cup football matches in Mexico next June are taking precautions to ensure that, so far as possible, British football hooligans are eliminated from the terraces.

Advertisements have begun to appear in the Press offering all-in tours, ranging from an 18-day package at £275 to see England, Scotland and Northern Ireland play their qualifying matches, up to a 30-day holiday for £1,500 to include the final.

About six tour companies, all with previous experience of overseas football packages, are offering tours to Mexico.

Mr David Driver, of the Hford-based Holiday Shop company and an experienced travel consultant, who worked on tours to the 1982 World Cup in Spain, said yesterday that all the companies involved would be checking the names of supporters who made bookings.

"The specialist tour companies have many regular clients whom they already know. But anyone unfamiliar applying to join a package will have his address noted, and his name will be checked against lists of troublemakers held by football clubs in his own area. If he is a known troublemaker, obviously his booking will not be accepted", Mr Driver said.

The travel industry expects about 8,000 British supporters to book package tours to Mexico, but it cannot estimate how many will make their own arrangements to get there.

It is likely to be particularly strict in Scotland, where for several years the Scottish Football Association has run its own travel agency and where, thanks to careful organization, smaller numbers, and legislation banning drink from grounds, hooliganism at football matches appears to have been brought under control.

The English Football Association does not have an equivalent travel agency. "The English FA does so little to help its supporters to travel abroad that we sometimes suspect they do not want them to go at all", Mr Driver said.

## BBC denies plan to drop TV series

By Our Arts Correspondent

The BBC denied that it was planning to drop its controversial *Rough Justice* programme after it was disclosed that the Director of Public Prosecutions is considering a police report on one of its programme's editions.

The report was produced by West Yorkshire police, which was criticized by *Rough Justice* for its handling of the investigation of the murder of Carole Wilkinson in Bradford. Anthony Steel, who was jailed for life for the crime, continues to maintain his innocence, and the case was investigated by the *Rough Justice* team.

The report produced by the police examines the interview methods used by the BBC, but it has been sent to the DPP for examination only.

It is thought that the DPP's office may raise the issue with the BBC directly if it supports the criticisms made by the police of the methods used by the programme.

A month ago the programme was criticized for the interview tactics used in a programme on a robbery case. Mr Anthony Mycock was freed on appeal, but the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, said that the interview methods were "outrageous" and an "investigation by messes".

## Dallas return to BBC 'no nearer'

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

BBC1 television is planning its schedules for the next three months without *Dallas*, the American soap opera which is the subject of a wrangle between it, the programme's American distributors, and Thames, the independent television company which outbid the corporation for the series nearly a year ago.

Thames was abandoned by its independent television colleagues over showing the series in the autumn, and the BBC had hoped to regain the programme, with about £300,000 from Thames to seal the deal, for showing over Christmas.

But yesterday Mr Michael Grade, controller of BBC1, said that the show was no nearer returning to British television screens. "Lawyers are still poring over the small print. Documents are going back and forth between New York and London. I hope it's not going to be too long before it's back on the air. The sooner it comes back the better."

Mr Grade, launching the channel's programmes for the first quarter of 1986, also hinted that Selina Scott, the presenter, might be leaving the BBC's *Breakfast Time* programme.

Miss Scott is to appear in a six-part series in which she interviews people from the remotest parts of Scotland. "It remains to be seen whether Selina will be staying at breakfast television," Mr Grade said. "I want her to be happy. I don't think it is a great secret that she doesn't enjoy getting up at three o'clock in the morning."

The corporation will be spending £40 million on its new year programmes, with 21 new shows in the next three months and 27 new productions of former successes.

The corporation's two early evening innovations, the soap opera *Eastenders* and the Terry Wogan chat show, will celebrate their first anniversaries.

The children's series *Grange Hill*, will be given its longest run yet of 24 episodes and features a storyline about drug addiction.

Rowan Atkinson will return with *Black Adder II*, and comedy series coming back include *Ever Decreasing Circles*, *I Wake Up One Morning*, *Sorrel*, and *Hi-de-Hi!*

The BBC Natural History unit will be behind a series about British wildlife, called *The Living Isles: A Natural History of Britain and Ireland*.

*Panorama* is to present an investigation of drug trafficking and Sir Robin Day will return with *Question Time* which celebrates its 200th edition on January 9.

## Travel pills abused by addicts

By Science Correspondent

Sales of the travel sickness remedy Marzine are being restricted by Pharmacists because the pills are being used as a substitute by heroin addicts (our Science Correspondent writes).

Some addicts have suffered severe psychotic disturbance after taking large doses of the pills, the project director of a drug-help charity said yesterday.

The charity, Turning Point, has written to the Government asking for the pills to be made available by prescription only, after cases of abuse have been reported in recent months.

The Pharmaceutical Society has told its 34,000 members that they should dispense Marzine themselves rather than allowing unqualified assistants to sell the tablets.

## £2m to fight drugs in schools

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A total of £2 million is being allocated next year to tackling drug misuse in schools and colleges in England, according to an announcement from the Department of Education and Science yesterday.

The money, which means an average of £20,000 for each of the 96 English education authorities, will enable councils to appoint a full-time coordinator to link with the education and other services in dealing with drug abuse.

The £2 million grant is part of £40 million given to local authorities through education support grant expenditure under a total of 12 headings next year, 1986-87.

The new category of funding was introduced by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, two years ago to enable him to control a small proportion of education spending. Under it, 0.5 per cent of rate support grant money is withheld from the local authorities which are invited, instead, to bid for it under a range of headings.

Next year money is being allocated to five new areas: two are concerned with special education, one is for the drugs danger, another for training school governors and the fifth for education for the adult unemployed.

Mr Bob Dunn, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Education, said the response from local authorities had been most encouraging. They had put forward highly imaginative proposals for dealing with the drug situation.

Of the £40 million allocated under education support grant

## Flood clean-up kills woman

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Mrs Lillian Arnell, aged 62, collapsed and died as she tried to clear up water from a burst pipe in her home in Marlborough, Wiltshire, after the fire brigade said the flood was not deep enough for them to come out.

Wiltshire fire brigade said last night: "We are satisfied that the correct procedures were carried out. Our equipment simply is not built to pump out water of depths under two or three inches."

A detective sergeant said to be "deeply ashamed" after a positive breath test was fined £250, with £59.02 costs, by Hendon magistrates yesterday, and banned from driving for 15 months.

Gilles Hanton, aged 35, of Pottery Bar, Hertfordshire, admitted driving with excess alcohol at Edgware Road, West London, north-west London, on December 13.

## Freephone sale link to Harrods

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Shoppers in the United States who want to buy special items in the Harrods January sale are being treated to a free transatlantic phone link. It is the first time such a service has been offered by a British department store.

The London store has received 500 calls since the service was launched in the US on Sunday. The freephone link will be available to American shoppers until January 5, three days before the doors are open to British bargain-hunters.

"I would hope that we would get responses in excess of 2,000", Mr Frank Drewitt, managing director of Harrods, said.

The service is limited to certain cashmere items of clothing and does not include all the items in the sale. Customers in the US will ring 1-800-248 5555, the toll-free number, and buy by credit card.

## Labour 'will ban all hunts with dogs'

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

A Labour government will ban "all forms of hunting with dogs".

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, has told hunt supporters. He has made it clear that the ban will apply to hare-coursing.

His statement has been made in letters to hunt supporters who have asked for clarification of his party's position in the light of its 1985 conference debate about animal welfare.

Mr Kinnock's letters make it clear that he expects the party to enter the next general election repeating the commitment in its 1983 manifesto to ban the hunting of live prey with hounds.

He says that the hunting ban is one of three animal welfare priorities for the next Labour government. The others are to make animal protection laws cover all zoo, wildlife park and farm animals, and to organize research into alternatives to using animals in laboratory experiments.

The hunting commitment goes further than the party's 1979 manifesto undertaking to ban the hunting of stags and hares. Mr Kinnock makes it clear that the latest policy applies to fox hunts as well.

His statement shows that Labour's policy is again close to that of the League Against Cruel Sports.

The British Field Sports Society said: "We are sorry that they have not learnt the lesson of the last election."

The Masters of the Fox-hound Association said: "If there were no hunting it would not make life better for the fox. There is always poisoning and snaring if the present method of control is made illegal."

## Shot man is improving

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The man shot during the Christmas siege in a west London flat is not expected to suffer permanent damage, doctors said yesterday. A bullet penetrated Mr Errol Walker's skull to a depth of an inch. Mr Walker, aged 30, was taken from the flat in Northolt, west London, in a wheelchair and later underwent emergency brain surgery.

A spokesman for the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, in London, said yesterday that his condition was "much improved". "There was no significant loss of brain function," he said.

Detectives have been waiting to interview Mr Walker since the 25-hour siege ended on Boxing Day.

Mr Walker was wounded when police stormed the flat, hurling stun grenades

## Assault charge

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Peter Ryan, aged 35, who was arrested after the armed police siege in Twickenham, south-west London, appeared before Richmond Magistrates' Court yesterday, charged with assaulting Mr Brian Tummore, aged 37, and unlawfully imprisoning him for seven hours on Sunday.

He was also accused of threatening to destroy his council house in Beards Hill, Hampton, Middlesex.

## Warmer weather to usher in new year

The new year will open with warmer weather, bringing relief to motorists, fell-walkers and household pets who have suffered from the recent freezing temperatures.

Although the temperatures yesterday fell to -13°C in Aviemore, Scotland, with some heavy snowfalls still forecast for today in the West Country, Wales, Northern Ireland, north-west England and west Scotland, the London Weather Centre predicted that temperatures will tomorrow return to the annual average of about 5°C.

The Royal Automobile Club said calls from members were up by 60 per cent.

Overall 1985 was a cooler than normal year, with below average sunshine and more rain.

Forecast, back page

## Princess Anne and Bob Geldof top radio poll

Princess Anne and Bob Geldof, the rock star turned charity organizer, have won the Today, the BBC Radio 4 programme, personalities of the year awards (our Arts Correspondent writes).

The awards organizers said that the results, announced today, were dominated by votes for those involved in humanitarian work instead of the politicians who normally dominate the informal listeners' poll.

Princess Anne took 75 per cent of the votes in the women's section, with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the winner for the past three years, coming second.

Mr Geldof was run a close race by the Archbishop of Canterbury's special representative, Mr Terry Waite, who has been involved in several hostage negotiations.

Mr Arthur Scargill, last year's winner in the men's section, failed to rate a mention in the top 20. Third place went to Mr Norman Tebbit, followed by the Bradford headmaster, Mr Ray Honeyford, Rabbi Lionel Blue and, in sixth place, the position achieved by his wife in the women's section, the Princess of Wales.

## Rock singer is seriously ill after collapse

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Phil Lynott, aged 35, the rock singer, was seriously ill with a kidney and liver infection in a hospital intensive-care unit last night after collapsing during the Christmas period.

His estranged wife, Caroline, and her father, Leslie Crowther, the entertainer, yesterday visited the Salisbury General Hospital, where the singer's mother, Phyllis, is keeping a bedside vigil.

After his collapse Lynott, a former Thin Lizzy lead singer, was taken to a clinic near Salisbury, which specializes in treating alcohol and drug addiction, arrangements were then made for him to be admitted to Salisbury Infirmary.

## Craig-Bentley trial evidence 'was withheld'

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

An application to take out summonses against four former police officers who were at the scene of the shooting of Police Constable Sidney Miles on a warehouse roof in Croydon, south London, in 1952 was refused by Croydon magistrates yesterday.

Mr Philip Huxley, aged 62, a freelance writer, of Glastonbury Road, Morden, south London, claims that evidence was withheld at the trial of Christopher Craig and Derek Bentley. PC Miles was killed when Craig allegedly shot him. Bentley was hanged, but Craig, then a juvenile, was saved from the gallows because of his age.

Mr Huxley said he would appeal to the High Court. He alleges unlawful arrest against Fred Fairfax, a detective constable at the time, James McDonald and Norman Harrison, who were police constables, and Leslie John Smith then a chief inspector.

## Kent pits' profit

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The Kent coalfield made a profit of almost £1.2 million last month.

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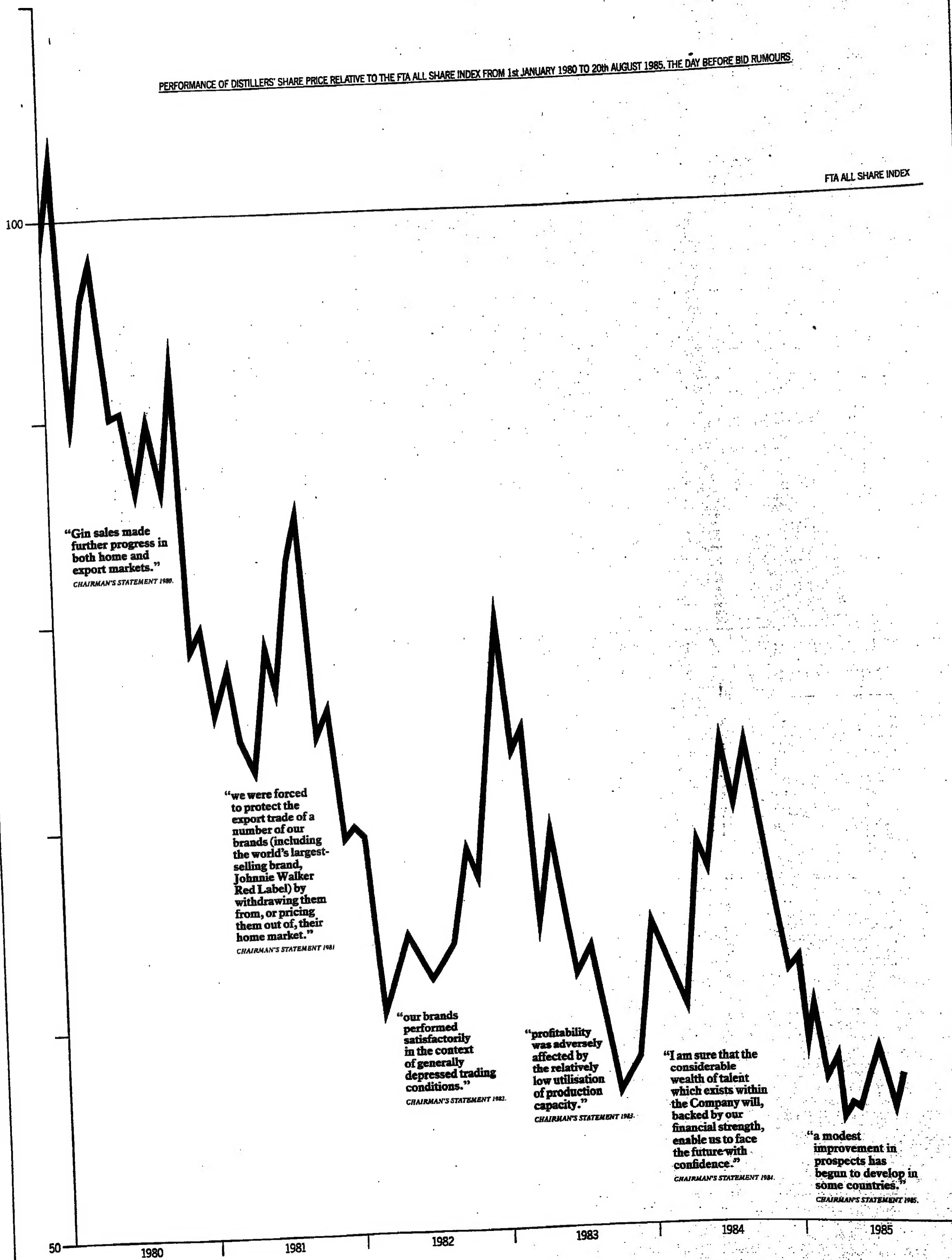






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# Nuclear explosion signals Reagan's intention to push on with Star Wars

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

For the Americans, 1985 has ended literally with a bang. At the weekend the US staged an underground nuclear test below the Nevada Desert of an X-ray laser device which could eventually form a key part of President Reagan's Star Wars programme.

The explosion, the seventh since the Soviet Union began its unilateral freeze on nuclear testing last August, will be seen by many as an aggressively symbolic response to Moscow's repeated request for the US to join its test moratorium.

Coming just over a week after Moscow had belatedly accepted the principle of on-site inspection of its nuclear test facilities, the American explosion was an unambiguous message to the world of the US's determination to continue tests which it believes are essential to ensure the reliability and capability of its nuclear deterrent.

The latest test was also a signal of the President's determination to push ahead with his Strategic Defence Initiative despite the Soviet Union's unrelenting opposition.

With the Soviet Union's own moratorium on testing due to expire tomorrow, the scene would seem to be set for a new escalation of the arms race in 1986.

The US had made it clear it needs to continue testing its giant MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and its projected Midgeman mobile missiles as

well as its "pop-up" X-ray lasers which are intended to destroy incoming missiles in space.

The Soviet Union is also certain to resume testing early in the new year of strategic and cruise missiles, work on which was already well-advanced before its moratorium came into effect on August 6.

The latest moves by the two superpowers have been accompanied by an exchange of angry accusations, the tone of which was in stark contrast to the conciliatory language used by President Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, at their summit in Geneva last month. In Geneva the two leaders were talking about making a "fresh start" towards improving the superpower relationship and accelerating progress at the arms reduction talks. However, over the past few days the Americans and the Russians have accused each other of cheating on existing arms control treaties.

The Americans said Soviet violations "darken the atmosphere in which current negotiations are being conducted in Geneva and elsewhere".

The Russians accused the US of seeking to undermine the spirit of Geneva and to "regain military superiority over the Soviet Union".

Such rhetoric is more reminiscent of the chilly superpower relationship which existed during most of President Reagan's

first term than the improved atmosphere which has developed in recent months, particularly after the Geneva summit.

Whether this means that the goodwill engendered at Geneva has already turned sour remains to be seen. It is quite possible, however, that both sides are trying to manoeuvre themselves into positions of strength before the resumption of the Geneva arms talks on January 16.

These talks will be the real test of "the spirit of Geneva". By deliberately exploding a Star Wars-related device, the Americans have given notice to the Russians that the programme is not a bargaining chip to be bartered away in exchange for a reduction in Soviet offensive weapons. The President remains fully committed to his SDI research programme.

For their part, the Russians are equally determined to match Star Wars.

Given such provocative posturing by both sides, the chances of significant progress being made at the negotiating table before the next summit in Washington in June would appear to be slim.

However, the fact that there is to be a follow-up summit may engender the political will necessary for both sides to overcome the obstacles to progress.

The next summit must produce achievements and not just expressions of good intent if it is to be judged a success.

## Key to X-ray laser research

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The detonation of a hydrogen bomb 1,800ft beneath the Nevada Desert last Friday was a key element of rapidly advancing research into the nuclear X-ray laser, a futuristic concept being explored under President Reagan's Star Wars programme.

Scientists believe they will soon be able to harness X-rays produced by a nuclear explosion into a laser cannon capable of destroying incoming enemy missiles. Friday's explosion, the first nuclear test directly connected with Star Wars research, was conducted despite objections from 30 members of Congress who were worried that alleged design

flaws in the weapon might lead to an accident.

The Pentagon said such tests were necessary for research into nuclear-driven directed energy concepts. Federal officials conceded there had been technical problems with the weapon but that they were minor.

The explosion was conducted at Pahute Mesa, 100 miles north-west of Las Vegas. It registered 5.6 on the Richter scale at the National Earthquake Information Centre in Boulder, Colorado. It had an explosive force of between 20 and 150 kilotons. No ground movement was recorded in Las Vegas and there was "no information of major ground movement" immediately off

the test site, according to the Department of Energy.

Despite safety concerns, there is no serious political pressure on President Reagan to curtail the number of underground nuclear test explosions. 16 of which have been conducted in the past year. Friday's test had been postponed several times since December 19 because of winds that would have carried a nuclear cloud over heavily populated areas in the event of an accident.

Administration officials rejected Soviet charges that the test violated the 1972 anti-ballistic missile Treaty. They pointed out that underground tests are permitted under the 1963 partial nuclear test ban

# Japan sees year out in haze of sake

From David Watts Tokyo

A new poster admonishes Underground passengers who have been drinking to show consideration for others.

It is unlikely to have much effect because Japan's festive season begins early with the *bonenkai*, literally forget-the-year party. Each company holds a *bonenkai* for its employees. They take over a restaurant, a small bar or even go out of town to a hot spring and do their best to forget the past year in a blur of hot sake and whisky.

Traditionally, sake is drunk either cold from a small box made of Japanese cypress which is dipped straight into the sake barrel, or hot from a tiny cup. The box normally has a touch of salt on the side to bring out the drink's flavour. Either way, everyone is soon

feeling mellow. Many Japanese appear to feel the effects of alcohol very quickly but by the same token they appear to suffer little the following morning.

In any event, the alcohol soon dissolves some of the everyday barriers of rank and status. Passions, both positive and negative, become evident. Fortunately, unless serious crime is committed, both tradition and the law allow a great deal of leeway for a man who has sipped too much sake.

The *bonenkai* is a means of thanking the employees for their efforts in the past year, relieving some of the inter-office tensions and deepening the feelings of fellowship which are so important to Japanese social and corporate success.

After a while someone will propose a peculiarly Japanese party pastime - *karaoke*

singing. *Karaoke* means empty orchestra, or simply the orchestral arrangement of a song dubbed on to a tape. The party guest sings his or her own version of the song over the top through a microphone and speaker system which mixes the two. There are dozens of *karaoke* bars in Tokyo, hugely popular with the participants but less so with those trying to sleep in the neighbourhood.

As the layers of formality begin to dissolve one begins to realize just how thick and formidable a glaze they are on everyday life. This is also a time for Japanese to say things about and to foreigners that they would never do at any other time, a healthy experience for all concerned except for the nervous tension it creates in Japanese bystanders: foreigners, as the stereotype has it, are not as

well schooled in keeping their emotions under control.

*Bonenkai* are far less popular with railway employees, the police and wives. Railway employees on Tokyo's commuter lines always have a problem rounding up stragglers on late-night trains. This intensifies as the festive season gets under way, as does the amount of cleaning up that they have to do.

Late-night railway stations are often pock-marked with the signs of those who have overindulged, not to mention the occasional prostrate reveller gasping for air like an upturned goldfish on a platform seat. Railwaymen and police have the problem of gently rousing and guiding home those who have fallen heavily asleep on the trains, waiting on past their home stations into the nether regions outside Tokyo.

Wives perform a sterling service receiving the drinkers as they return home. Some even venture further afield to render assistance. One Tokyo housewife, a veteran of many excursions to outlying stations to recover her spouse, charges her husband a fee for each rescue mission.

The English word party, pronounced "paati", has long since passed into Japanese. Department stores and other businesses which exploit Christmas every bit as enthusiastically as their Western counterparts promote the idea of the "home paati" for the family.

Year-end entertainment, however, remains firmly centred on the business world: few Japanese city homes have sufficient room for entertaining beyond immediate relatives.



James McGill (right), the Liverpool football fan jailed yesterday, in court in Brussels earlier this month; another Liverpool fan is pursued by Juventus supporters during the ill-fated European Cup final in May.

## Basque link in killing of ex-Guard

Madrid - Terrorists shot dead a former Civil Guard policeman near the northern city of San Sebastian yesterday, on the morning of the day he was to have retired from his post of security chief at a factory (Harry Debelius writes).

Police suspect the secessionist organisation ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty). They believe the victim, Señor Alejandro Saez Sanchez, was chosen as a target because of his former service in the paramilitary Civil Guard. He had been working at the Michelin tyre factory in La Sarte near San Sebastian for more than 20 years.

## Liverpool fan given 40 months

Continued from page 1

this is going to be a lesson for other sentencing football hooligans to follow. I also hope people still with a mind to misbehave at football matches at home and abroad will take heed of this sentence," he said.

"I am delighted, because we must get rid of this scourge," he added. "Hooligans must learn that if they carry out such acts now they will be filmed and punished."

McGill's family later accused the Belgian courts of making him a scapegoat for the soccer tragedy.

His aunt, Mrs Irene McDermott, said that McGill's

mother had always believed her son was innocent.

Mrs McDermott said: "We were told that his case would never have got to court if it had been in Britain because of the flimsy evidence. The length of time it took for the judge to pass sentence is an indication of how confused the court was with the proceedings."

"Because James was the last person to appear in court, they have set out to make an example of him to stop others, regardless of whether he is guilty or not. He had just been seen as a scapegoat in the hope that it will deter other fans."

McGill is one of four brothers, all lifelong Liverpool fans. He used to attend all

Anfield matches. He had been saving for weeks to go to Belgium with a party of 10 friends, and had also taken Mrs McDermott's son Stephen, aged 14.

Mrs McDermott said that when McGill was arrested he had her son's passport, and her son was left to fend for himself for three days before some other fans found him and brought him home.

"The authorities would not tell Stephen where they had taken James," she said.

"The whole thing is like a nightmare. We have had abusive calls and letters from all over the country. But we know James, and we honestly believe he is innocent."

## Sniper kills gunman in Kentucky siege

Newport, Kentucky (AP) - A police sniper killed a gunman who had boasted of being a killer and held two teenagers for more than 30 hours, demanding \$50,000 and plane tickets to England. The hostages were freed unharmed.

Dennis Lucas, aged 20, of Dayton, Kentucky, was killed by a state police officer after one hostage was rescued and officials decided the second youth, handcuffed to a bed was in "certain, imminent danger".

Moments before the end of the siege, a woman and her two young children were evacuated from an upstairs apartment and officers armed with rifles had begun closing in on the building.

## Deng's the man

Washington - Mr Deng Xiaoping, the 81-year-old Chinese leader, has been chosen as Man of the Year for 1985 by Time magazine, which cited sweeping economic reforms and called his attempt to combine communism and capitalism "a second revolution". Mr Deng was also nominated in 1978.

## Nuclear leak

Middletown, Pennsylvania (AP) - Nine workers were contaminated by radiation when a leaking pump sprayed radioactive water and released low-level radiation at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant, near Harrisburg. A spokesman said the exposure was not of medical consequence, and all resumed work afterwards.

## Escape to West

Munich (Reuters) - A 26-year-old East German fled across the heavily guarded frontier into West Germany, Bavarian police said.

## Soviet tribute

The Soviet Union has issued this postage stamp to honour the memory of Samantha Smith, the American schoolgirl from Maine who wrote to the Kremlin pleading for world peace and who died in a plane crash (AP reports).

## Grain decline

Peking (Reuters) - China's leaders have pledged to continue agricultural reforms despite a drop in the grain harvest this year to 375 million tonnes after a record 407 million in 1984. Natural disasters and growing of profitable cash crops were blamed.

## China's captive

Peking (AP) - A man accused of hijacking a Soviet airliner that made a forced landing in north-east China is still in Chinese custody, a Soviet Embassy spokesman said. He could not confirm rumours that the hijacker was the co-pilot of the Antonov 24 propeller plane.

## Shelk shift

Jerusalem - Israel is launching a "new shekel" tomorrow by reducing the value of the old shekel by 1,000 per cent. The new shekel will be worth 1,000 of the old ones, which is roughly 50p.

## Ferry tragedy

Dhaka (AP) - Eleven members of a Bangladesh wedding party, including the bride, drowned when their ferry boat sank in rough weather on the Dhudkumar river.

## Lebanon rivals aim to set up coalition

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Lebanon's civil war antagonists declared a ceasefire yesterday and said they will try to form a national coalition cabinet to enforce an armistice agreement signed under Syria's sponsorship.

The ceasefire was expected to go into effect at dawn today as the first step in an ambitious plan designed to end the Lebanese civil war. If the truce holds, it would give the Lebanese a good reason to believe that the word of Druze, Shia Muslim and Christian warlords outweighs that of hundreds of politicians armed with nothing but good intentions.

To underline Syria's determination to bring peace to Lebanon soon, President Hafez al-Assad, Foreign Minister, Mr Farouk al-Sharrat with an invitation for President Gemayel to hold talks on Thursday on ways to implement the agreement.

The invitation followed an unprecedented declaration by Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, Mr Nabih Berri, the head of the Shia Muslim Amal movement, and Mr Elias Hobeika, the commander of the Lebanese forces, the 23-page agreement, they issued a joint communiqué pledging to "turn the dark pages of the past" and appealed to their countrymen to "shoulder their responsibility in helping push this peace drive forward".

The new accord seeks primarily to end the state of civil war in one year and begin a process of political reforms to give Muslims a greater share of power, thus ending the Christians' dominance in the nation's Government, Army, Parliament and judiciary. The accord also provides for disbanding and dismissing Lebanon's warring militias in one year. Under the accord, the Lebanese Government can seek Syrian military help to quell any defiance to peace efforts.

Public reaction was one of moderate optimism. Some people in the streets exchanged greetings soon after the accord was published on Sunday. The good intentions apparently had a positive effect along Beirut's Green Line, which divides the capital into Muslim and Christian halves, and in the hills to the east, where Druze fighters loyal to Mr Gemayel. Both war fronts remained quiet in the last three days.

● TEL AVIV: Two pro-Israeli militants were killed and six people, including an Israeli soldier, wounded yesterday by guerrilla attacks in Israel's self-declared security zone in south Lebanon, according to military sources quoted by Reuters.

The soldier, an adviser to the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) patrolling the buffer zone, was wounded when an anti-tank missile hit an SLA vehicle, killing two militiamen and injuring a third.

## Americans migrate to the Sunbelt

From Michael Binyon Washington

The population of the United States has risen by 5.4 per cent since 1980, and on July 1 this year stood at 238,740,000, the Census Bureau reported at the weekend. States in the south and west accounted for 90 per cent of the extra 12 million people.

The figures demonstrate the continuing population movement to the Sunbelt, mainly at the expense of the old industrial state of the northeast.

California remained the most populous state with 26,365,000 people - an increase of almost 3 million in five years. It was followed by New York, with 17,783,000; Texas 16,570,000; Pennsylvania 11,833,000; and Illinois with 11,535,000. Florida moved up to sixth place, with 11,366,000, overtaking Ohio.

Alaska continued to be the fastest-growing state, with a growth rate of 29.7 per cent since 1980. With 521,000 people, it moved up from being the least populated state to seventh place, just above the bottom of the table with only 509,000 people. Other fast-growing states were Arizona, up by 17.2 per cent; Nevada 16.9; Michigan 16.6; Texas 15; Utah 12.6; and Colorado 11.8.

Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the District of Columbia all lost population since the 1980 census, when the total population stood at 226,546,000. Other north-eastern states such as New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts grew only slowly.

## Shot lawyer's widow has fears for her life

Paris (Reuters) - France's best-known jockey, Darie Boutbul, was quoted by state radio yesterday as saying she feared for her own life after her estranged lawyer husband was shot dead on Friday.

She said she believed Jacques Perrot, aged 39, an amateur sportsman and childhood friend of the Prime Minister, M. Laurent Fabius, had been killed "not for money or vengeance, but to silence him".

"There are some things I just cannot say," she added. "My son now only has me, and he must keep his mother. I'm scared. The widow, who looks after André, their son aged three, said she believed the murder was the work of a 'real professional'."

Police said the shooting appeared to have been carefully planned. M Perrot's wallet was found intact on his body.

The popular lawyer, described by friends as a man without problems, "must have known something, but I cannot say what it was", his widow added.

The case, reminiscent of a

## Moscow's thaw allows wife to join husband

Los Angeles (AP) - A Soviet emigrant, Mrs Helle Frejus, arrived here for a reunion with her American husband made possible by a slight thaw in superpower relations just before the recent US-Soviet summit.

Mrs Frejus, aged 50, who married Mrs Kazimierz Frejus of Pomona, California, in 1979, had not seen him since 1981.

Moscow promised in November to let 10 Soviet citizens, all with American spouses or other ties, emigrate to the West, this reversal of earlier decisions was viewed by US officials as a gesture of goodwill on human rights issues.

About 25 or 30 cases fall into the category of "divided spouses". Americans whose Soviet spouses cannot obtain permission to emigrate.

## Japanese daily to start London edition

Tokyo - One of Japan's leading daily newspapers will publish its first international edition in London tomorrow (David Watts writes).

The *Asahi Shimbun* will be the first Japanese-language newspaper to publish abroad by satellite transmission. The launching of the paper will be marked officially in February when a group of senior executives of the company visit London.

The time difference between Tokyo and London will allow Japanese readers in London to get the latest news of Japan the same day at their breakfast tables.

By printing in Britain the cost of home-delivery in London will be halved to £40 a month. Initial print run will be about 4,000 copies.

## New Zealand rules out arms link to sabotage

From Richard Long, Wellington

Ammunition and spare parts for automatic weapons, seized on the French ship *Ille de Lumiere* in Auckland yesterday, were dispatched from Australia and apparently destined for New Caledonia, the New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Geoffrey Palmer said.

His comments followed the seizure of 8,000 rounds of ammunition and automatic weapons parts on the French ship, which came from Australia and was due to sail for the French island of New Caledonia this week.

The Auckland Collector of Customs, Mr Kevin Donovan, said the cache, discovered in the ship's engine room, was "enough to start a small war".

Mr Palmer ruled out the prospect of the arms being linked with any bid to break out the sabotage of the Greenpeace ship, *Rainbow Warrior*.

Prior was transferred four days ago from Auckland's Mt Eden prison to the high-security Christchurch women's prison.

Mr Palmer said the parts and the ammunition were for automatic rifles, machine guns and machine pistols. The

# US study finds 1985 a good year for democracy

From Michael Binyon Washington

Democracy has made quiet but substantial gains around the world over the past year, and in 1985 a higher percentage of people lived in freedom than in all but one of the past 14 years.

This heartening conclusion was announced by Freedom House, a New York-based organization that undertakes annual assessments of political rights and civil liberties in 167 states and 54 related territories.

This year there were 1,747.2 million people, some 36 per cent of the world's population, living in 56 countries defined by the survey as "free". A further 1,121.9 million, accounting for 23 per cent of the population, were in "partly free" countries. And 1,947.6 million people, 40 per cent of the population, were in "not free" countries, mainly in Asia and Africa.

Freedom House said most of the gains in freedom were in the Western hemisphere. Democracy was consolidated in Brazil.

The latest election in El Salvador "firmly established that the incumbent President had majority support". Grenada's election was judged fair and free by observers. Guatemala, elected a new civilian government, and Uruguay fully re-established a civilian democratic government.

Elsewhere, the survey found, Pakistan allowed long-promised parliamentary elections, Bangladesh developed elected local government institutions, and Hungary, though still communist, "held meaningful parliamentary elections". All three are now categorized as "partly free".

The Soviet Union, China and most communist countries, the main nations termed "not free". Several countries such as Poland and Iran are assessed as "partly free" because of the strength of civilian opposition, rather than political rights granted by a government. The main criteria used by Freedom

House are fair elections, individual and group freedoms and the freedom of the press.

Africa is where freedom fares worst. In all the continent, only Botswana is termed free. The survey said although there were elections in Zimbabwe, they were followed by government pressure on the Opposition and arrests. In Sierra Leone the uncontested election of the head of the eroded civilian control.

Freedom House issued this list of countries in its three categories:

Free countries: Antigua, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea,

Peru, Portugal, St Kitts-Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and these territories: Azores, Bermuda, Canary Islands, Falklands, Greenland, Liechtenstein, Micronesia, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, San Marino, Virgin Islands.

Non-free: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, China (mainland), Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, D.R. Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, East Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, North Korea, Laos, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Taza-

nia, Togo, USSR, Vietnam, South Yemen, Zaire.

Partly free: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Chile, Taiwan, Cyprus (Turkish side), Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Tonga, Transkei, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, North Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and these territories: Andorra, Bophuthatswana, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Guam, Hong Kong, Martinique, Monaco, Israeli occupied territories, Reunion, South West Africa (Namibia), Val-

diva, West Bank, Yonkers, and these territories: Andorra, Bophuthatswana, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Guam, Hong Kong, Martinique, Monaco, Israeli occupied territories, Reunion, South West Africa (Namibia), Val-

diva, West Bank, Yonkers, and these territories: Andorra, Bophuthatswana, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Guam, Hong Kong, Martinique, Monaco, Israeli occupied territories, Reunion, South West Africa (Namibia), Val-

## Correction

Idi Amin overthrew the Government of Uganda in 1971, not 1970, as stated on December 12.



# Pakistan opposition group dismisses end of martial law as a farce

By Michael Hamlyn, South Asia Correspondent

The 11-party, non-parliamentary opposition grouping, described the end of martial law in Pakistan yesterday as "a farce" and said that nothing would change. But some political figures are known to feel that the new situation has possibilities which may be exploited to broaden and deepen the amount of democracy offered by General Zia.

Certainly the non-martial law Government of General Zia does not want for instruments of oppression if it feels it needs them. Arrests of would-be demonstrators last week in Lahore were under an ordinance which had nothing to do with the martial law which has been in operation in Pakistan for the past eight and a half years - the Maintenance of Public Order Ordinance. Section 144 of the Pakistan Criminal Code can also be used extensively against threatened breaches of the peace, and there are even separate civilian Acts forbidding public activity in defined areas.

The Pakistan Security Act allows detention without trial for those believed to threaten the Government's security and could be used against exiled political leaders like Miss Benazir Bhutto, should she return too soon. Although the martial law courts have now been dismantled, those imprisoned by their orders are to remain locked up.

## Zia's years of army control

July 5, 1977: General Zia seizes power, and names himself Chief Martial Law Administrator. October 18, 1977: general elections ordered. Postponed. November 16, 1977: Supreme Court upholds imposition of martial law, quoting the doctrine of "state necessity". September 16, 1978: Mr Fazal Chaudhry resigns as President. General Zia takes over. April 4, 1979: former Prime Minister Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto hanged in Rawalpindi jail. November 17, 1979: second date for general elections. Also postponed. February 1981: Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), an alliance of opposition political parties, founded. March 1981: President Zia launches his own constitution with a nominated parliament. Miss Benazir Bhutto put under house arrest. August 12, 1983: General Zia announces plans for a controlled return to democracy. August 14, 1983: MRD launches country-wide agitation against regime. September 1983: local body elections successfully held. December 1984: referendum which General Zia claims confirmed him in office as President for five years. February 25, 1985: Party-less elections to new Parliament held. March 24, 1985: Parliament meets. Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo confirmed in office after being nominated by General Zia.

## Peking hits at official corruption

From Mary Lee Peking

The voice of the Chinese Communist Party, the *People's Daily*, expressed horror and shock yesterday over the ignorance and greed of corrupt officials. The paper described as horrifying the involvement of a judge, local officials and the Army in a 240 million yuan (£33 million) smuggling and swindling racket in Fujian province, the latest corruption scandal to emerge. The man accused of masterminding the racket, Mr Du Guozhen, a clerk aged 53, is about to face trial in Fuzhou, the provincial capital. Calling him "Du, the god of wealth", the paper said it was obvious that the struggle against "economic criminals" in some areas was weak because officials abused their power for personal gain. Sixty-eight organizations are implicated in the case, and 21 officials have been arrested. The commentary accompanies a lengthy article detailing Mr Du's alleged illegal trade in imported vehicles, watches, colour television sets and foreign currency in US and Hong Kong dollars totalling \$127,000. He is accused of bribing officials with imported cars, motor cycles, television sets and cash totalling 206,000 Yuan.

The resident army unit in a Fujian county is said to have supplied 30 to 40 soldiers, 299 military vehicles and four boats to help Mr Du and his gang to smuggle Chinese mushrooms to Hong Kong and goods back into the province. Government and party officials who issued visas and provided storage space were paid off with imported cars.

Mr Du had boasted of important contacts with military, government, financial and business circles in Taiwan and Hong Kong and had promised to attract investments worth several hundred million US dollars for Fujian's development.

"In the past, cadres were extremely 'leftist' and looked down on people with Taiwan, Hong Kong or overseas relations," the *People's Daily* said, "but today they have become greedy and look with envy towards such people and seek them out by all means."

## Year of little cheer for human rights

By Caroline Moorehead

This has not been a glorious year for human rights. Just under half the countries of the world are now holding political prisoners in their jails, many of whom have neither been charged nor tried. Some have been in detention for many years: others are ill and receiving inadequate medical treatment; others again face a bleak prospect of early release. During the course of 1985 the *Times* featured 52 prisoners, from 31 countries. Seven of them were in the Soviet Union, and four each in Pakistan and Turkey. Three were being held in the Philippines. The conditions under which some of these political prisoners are kept are appalling. Vicente Ladlad, chairman of the Communist Party in the Southern Tagalog in the Philippines, has been in solitary confinement for well over two years, while Irina Ratushinskaya, 31-year-old Russian poet and physicist, held since 1982 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", has been forcibly fed during a hunger strike, apparently while conscious. Twelve of the 52 are now free - though none of these comes from the Soviet Union or Pakistan - and two of them, Alexander Bertelsen from Turkey and the Hungarian economist Gyorgy Krassó, are now living in exile. The four prisoners we wrote about in the last week of May and the first three weeks of June are all out of jail and their nationalities - a Turk, a Philippine, a Jordanian and a Nigerian - give some indication of how releases are as geographically varied and seemingly random as arrests.

Rustomo, prisoner of conscience for April 30, had been under sentence of death for 10 years for trying to revive the banned Indonesian Communist Party, apparently with plans for an armed coup. In July, at the age of 65, and despite international appeals for clemency, he went before the firing squad. Our three "disappeared" prisoners remain disappeared as the year ends. The youngest was Maria Gorete Joaquim, aged 13 when taken from her home in Dili, East Timor, by Indonesian troops in 1975 on the grounds that she belonged to the Fretilin Student Organization. Then there was William Josma, aged 35, from Haiti, detained by Port-au-Prince security forces on April 3 or 4, 1981 and reportedly transferred to a military prison early in 1982; and Antonio Limaco Chuchón, father of nine children and a teacher in his middle fifties, dragged from his home in Ayacucho in the Peruvian highlands by heavily armed and hooded men in May 1983. Not one of these people has ever been heard of since their arrests.

Many of the prisoners of conscience whose cases appear in their forties and fifties, but there are increasing numbers of younger detainees, some of them still children. In October Amnesty International devoted its prisoner of conscience week to the young. The prisoners whose stories reach our columns almost all have human rights organizations and friends campaigning on their behalf. There are many hundreds more no one ever hears about, neither charged nor tried, held in appalling conditions, seemingly forgotten. A significant number are dying in their jails, either deliberately through torture, or from neglect.

On the other hand, to crack down on them would not only fan the sparks but would raise doubts about the regime's policy of aiding minorities. Uygurs constitute six million of Xinjiang's seven million people. However, diplomats said that the Foreign Ministry's confirmation of the December 22 Uygur demonstration in Peking's Tiananmen Square the day after it was held suggested that the authorities were confident



Police armed with sub-machine guns patrolling the international lounge at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport. Security has been stepped up since the attack by Arab terrorists last week that left 15 people dead.

## Zimbabwe white killed by rebels

From Jan Raath Harare

A white farmer has been shot and bludgeoned to death by anti-government guerrillas in Zimbabwe's restive western province of Matabeleland. Mr Mark James Sommer, aged 31, was found on Friday night by his brother, Geoffrey, who was looking for him after he failed to arrive for supper at the home of his wife, Mrs Jennifer Sommer, in the Kumbungu district 75 miles north of Bulawayo. Mr Sommer was attacked by a gang of six guerrillas while he was trying to free his Land Rover from mud. He was shot in the arm and the chest, and his head smashed with an axe.

The guerrillas fled with Mr Sommer's pistol and shotgun and are being pursued by security forces, assisted by a group of 20 local white farmers. Mr Sommer was married four years to Miss Celia Edwards. He was the 38th white farmer to be murdered since independence in 1980, most of them by guerrillas in Matabeleland. The last to be killed was Mr Jacobus Ehlers, aged 48, and his wife, Joy, aged 47, late in October.

Meanwhile in Harare, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, has hinted that the leadership of a new party uniting Zanu (PF) party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapu party is the last obstacle in their three-month unity talks. In a television interview broadcast here late on Sunday, Mr Mugabe said both sides had agreed on a Marxist-Leninist ideology and the concept of a one-party state.

But he said: "We still differ on the fundamental issue of what forum this will be that will constitute the unity forum for Zanu (PF) and Zapu." His remarks are interpreted as a reference to the leadership of the new party, Mr Nkomo, who enjoys the almost exclusive support of the minority Ndebele people of Matabeleland, is said to have conceded the presidency to Mr Mugabe, but still seeks a position of considerable seniority and effective power.

## Spain and Portugal preparing to take a leap in the dark

From Richard Owen, Brussels

As the end of 1985 approached and the EEC Commission and Council of Ministers rushed to conclude outstanding business before the accession of Spain and Portugal in the new year, a senior EEC diplomat was asked what contribution the two new members had made as they sat in on high-level meetings over the past six months. "None at all," the diplomat replied, perhaps exaggerating slightly. "They are rather like patients in a dentist's waiting room who can hear the screams and the drill, and are not quite sure what awaits them when they get inside."

To some extent membership of the EEC will bring trade benefits to the Iberian countries, which taken together already import 39 per cent of overall imports from the EEC and export 32 per cent of their products to the community. This is due to preferential trade agreements with the EEC signed in the early 1970s. But membership, even with the usual transitional arrangements, could still give a profound shock. This is especially true of the relatively backward yet economically vital agricultural sector, which in Spain amounts to 6 per cent of the national income (gross domestic product) and in Portugal amounts to 8 per cent, compared to an EEC average of only 3.5 per cent. Spanish entry alone will increase the number of agricultural-related jobs in the EEC by a quarter.

Fruit and vegetable output will cause problems for other agricultural member states, as will wine and olive oil production. And in other areas, such as dairy products and meat, Iberian farmers will be hard pressed to compete.

Another potentially troublesome area is fishing, given that the Spanish fishing fleet totals half the combined fishing capacity of the other EEC members. Spanish and Portuguese industry are relatively weak, and although Spain has made tremendous strides in recent years, joining the ranks of the ten top industrial nations, this has been achieved behind protective trade barriers and tariffs which will now gradually

It is not yet certain whether the two countries will join the European Monetary System (EMS), or follow Britain's example and stand on one side.

Officials at the Berlaymont and the Charlemagne, the headquarters of the Council of Ministers, talk hopefully of enlargement as a leap forward toward European unity, giving Europe still more influence in the world. It is also something of a leap in the dark both for the EEC and for the new members, with implications not only for the north-south relationship in the community but also for relations between Spain and Portugal and other Mediterranean area member states.

Part of the solution may lie with the EEC's 24 billion Integrated Mediterranean Programme, or IMP, which is designed to modernize the more southern states and resolve the rich-poor imbalance. The whole of Portugal and also regions of Spain have been classified as priority areas for assistance from the EEC regional and social funds (assuming budgetary problems allow the funds to operate normally in 1986).

But given the anxieties involved in Iberian accession it seems most unlikely the EEC will even consider further expansion until, and unless, the twelve have established truly common policies and a harmonious economic relationship, which could be a very long time away.

"Twelve is an optimum number," one EEC official involved in the complex enlargement process said. "We welcome Spain and Portugal very warmly - but enlargement stops here."

Concluded

|           | Population (millions) | % employed in agriculture | % employed in industry | Unemployment (%) | Inflation (%) | GDP (£ bn) | GDP per capita (£) |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| (The Ten) | 272.8                 | 7.5                       | 34.8                   | 8.4              | 6.1           | 1721.24    | 6,322              |
| Spain     | 38.4                  | 17.8                      | 32.4                   | 20.2             | 11.5          | 128.77     | 3,329              |
| Portugal  | 10.0                  | 23.3                      | 33.4                   | 6.1              | 30.7          | 15.75      | 1,841              |
| Britain   | 58.5                  | 1.0                       | 33.0                   | 18.5             | 5.5           | 276.20     | 6,241              |

Source: Eurostat (EEC Statistical Office). All figures for 1984.

## Sri Lanka urged to stop torture

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Amnesty International yesterday urged Sri Lanka urgently to stop torture by government forces. It called on President Jayewardene to establish an independent committee to investigate complaints of torture. Amnesty issued its appeal after Sri Lanka rejected a report it published last October, *File on Torture in Sri Lanka*, as "unfair, biased and untrue". In its October report Amnesty published sworn testimony describing widespread and persistent torture.

Methods of torture reported included hanging people upside down while beating them all over the body, prolonged beatings on the soles of the feet and other parts of the body and insertion of chilli powder in the nostrils, mouth, and eyes and on the genitals. Amnesty then expressed its deep concern at the Government's failure to respond positively to reports of torture.

## Chinese are blamed for mortar raids

Bangkok (AP) - Chinese troops fired thousands of mortar rounds into three northern provinces of Vietnam and a Chinese battalion struck deep into Vietnamese territory, according to the Voice of Vietnam radio.

The brief report said the mortar barrages were fired on Saturday morning in areas of the Quang Ninh, Cao Bang and Ha Tuyen provinces and that the Peking battalion intruded into and occupied the Ha Land area of Cao Bang. It said that "Tens of enemy troops" were killed in the fighting.

The pro-Hanoi government in Cambodia has accused Thailand, China and the US Central Intelligence Agency of waging an "undeclared war" against it, the Vietnam News Agency said yesterday. The agency said American aid to Cambodian resistance groups fighting the Vietnamese had come through official channels and from "top secret funds of the CIA and other US secret services".

## Moscow denies emigration deal

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Soviet authorities yesterday stepped in to try to kill rumours circulating in the West that a deal is imminent with Israel which would lead to greater Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

In the first official comment about the widespread stories circulating among diplomats in the West and in Moscow, Tass claimed that the speculation was without foundation. "Well-intentioned rumours have been circulated in recent days by imperialist mass media with links to Zionist circles to the effect that the Soviet Union and the Government of Israel have, allegedly, reached an agreement of sorts on 'large scale Jewish emigration' from the Soviet Union to Israel," the agency stated. "It goes without saying that these fabrications are totally groundless."

Tass added that the authors of the "concoctions" were clearly out to discredit Moscow's policy aimed at bringing about peace in the Middle East while taking into account all people in the region. "The denial, understood to have been sanctioned at a high level in the Kremlin, follows repeated speculation in the West European and American press about complex secret negotiations involving Russia, Israel, France and Poland. Stories repeatedly mentioned the possibility of a mass airlift of Jews to Israel."

According to the reports, which have circulated persistently for over three months, Jewish emigration would be linked with renewed diplomatic ties between Russia and Israel. Westerners in Moscow believe that the Tass denial was sparked specifically by a report from the American Simon Wiesenthal Centre last week which quoted a Soviet diplomat in Washington as saying that he believed Moscow would restore relations in February and open up emigration. "For some time, senior western diplomats have been surprised at the persistence of the reports of behind-the-scenes negotiations involving France acting as a broker."

## India's shrinking forests threaten ruin

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

"India is on the road to ecological, economic and social disaster," according to the latest report of the New Delhi Centre for Science and Environment, in which 24 organizations throughout the country cooperated.

While India's natural resources, if properly managed, could sustain at least three times the present estimated 732 million people the way things are going now the country will find it difficult even to feed the existing population, the report says. Mr Anil Agarwal, coordinator, said the country is losing 1.5 million hectares of forest yearly - nearly eight times the rate indicated by

government statistics. As a result of the consequent erosion, siltation rates in dams are among the world's highest and river beds are rising, causing serious flooding. "The forests are under critical strain," Mr Agarwal said. "There is a tremendous demand for firewood and fodder, also wood for urban and industrial needs" - as much as 70 per cent of the country's overall energy requirements are met by wood fuel. He estimated urban demand for firewood at 14 to 20 million tonnes a year, with even New Delhi, which has the highest per capita consumption of petroleum and petroleum products, accounting for 200,000 tonnes of firewood a year.

"When the forest disappears and obtaining firewood difficult, people start burning cow dung, otherwise used as manure," he said. "So agricultural productivity declines and more land is brought under cultivation at the expense of grazing lands. The animals are put into the forest to feed and this stops any new trees coming up. There is a whole agricultural imbalance in virtually every sector." The report says peasant women are being forced to spend much of their 16-hour day in collecting fuel, fodder and water. "Because of the destruction of the forests, hill stations - Simla, Mussoorie, Ooty, Darjeeling, Shillong - are dying everywhere" even if tourists are still posing in.



Irina Ratushinskaya, force fed; Vicente Ladlad, in solitary confinement; Alexander Bertelsen, freed.

## Nuclear protests by students create dilemma for leadership

From Our Correspondent Peking

Recent protests by Uygur youths in Peking and Shanghai against perceived threats to their interests, including nuclear tests in Xinjiang and the use of their remote region as a prison camp, have created a new dilemma for the Chinese leadership.

Diplomats said the continued tolerance of such demonstrations, which began on December 12 in the Xinjiang capital, Urumqi, would undermine the recent clampdown on protests over larger social issues, such as price rises and corruption, by Han (Chinese) students. On the other hand, to crack down on them would not only fan the sparks but would raise doubts about the regime's policy of aiding minorities. Uygurs constitute six million of Xinjiang's seven million people. However, diplomats said that the Foreign Ministry's confirmation of the December 22 Uygur demonstration in Peking's Tiananmen Square the day after it was held suggested that the authorities were confident

that official policy on two of several complaints aired - nuclear tests and the one-child family - was correct. The ministry's spokesman said the Uygurs "were not well informed on the actual situation" and explained that while China stood for the banning and destruction of nuclear weapons a small number of nuclear tests were needed to safeguard the country's security. "This is endorsed by the great masses of the Chinese people," he said. "Repeated checks and surveys have found no harm done to the health of the inhabitants."

On birth control, he said minorities were allowed to have two and as many as four children.



A sorry picture indeed.

|                        | Net tangible assets | Profit after ex items and preference div. |
|------------------------|---------------------|---|
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# Afloat on the show boats

Martin Handford

In the depths of winter, the Boat Show, which starts tomorrow, turns a sailor's head to thoughts of sun and sea breezes. Libby Purves climbs aboard



## From humble dinghies to flashy racing yachts

New Year's Day seems an odd time for the opening of the 32nd London International Boat Show. The crowds are blasted by rain, the Solent is awash with showers, and none but the most masochistic of enthusiasts would venture forth under sail.

And yet some 300,000 visitors are expected at Earl's Court during the next two weeks to scan the 469 exhibits on display. These range from the seven-foot dinghy, complete with pair of oars (£110), through the floating 40-foot gin palace (£250,000), to the Crusader, Britain's entry for the 1986 America's Cup (cost undiscussed).

Planning for the Boat Show begins in earnest each May, seven months before the event, when a central theme is agreed between National Boatshows Ltd and the Ship and Boatbuilders National Federation. This year, 1986, the theme is to be "Britain's Floating Heritage", which means that Earl's Court is given over to a mixture of half-timbered Tudor artefacts and marine high-tech, a most bizarre hybrid, in which snorkelling lessons by the British Sub Aqua Club vie for the

visitor's attention with items from the recently-raised flagship of Henry VIII's navy, the Mary Rose.

"This is the time when the industry is dormant," says Alan Trewicke, the show's chief press officer. "In the summer everyone is too busy going boating. Here, in the middle of winter, the exhibition appears like a ray of sunshine. By the time the customers have bought their boats and arranged their moorings, it will be summer."

Trewicke reckons that if just 5 per cent of the visiting public make a purchase at the Boat Show, it will justify the exhibitors' outlay. That outlay is substantial, with the cost of transport, staff, and stand rental running at about £75,000 for an average-sized craft.

Among the "dream boats" at the 1986 show is the 31-foot Riva St Tropez (top speed: 50 mph), described by the manufacturer, Lewis Marine, as "the plaything of kings, princes, multi-millionaires and superstars". At £62,000, who would quibble with the definition?

At the other end of the scale, the DIY enthusiast can buy boats in kit form at

about half the price of a finished vessel: second-hand offers from Walton Marine list between £2,000 and £10,000 or you can get your boat for nothing by offering your yacht for charter.

Tenax (UK) Ltd is showing its Reverse Osmosis Watermaker, which can produce 380 litres of drinking water from the sea each day (£4,000), and for the workaholic executive there is the briefcase-size portable ship-to-shore telex system which can double as a personal home computer (£3,275 plus VAT).

If boating seems too serious a proposition, you can always invest in the nautical equivalent of motor bike scrambling gear - a pair of jet skis which will whisk you across the surface at 60 mph, and leave you lighter by a mere £3,900.

Anne Whitehouse

The London International Boat Show is open from January 1-12: weekdays 10am-8pm, weekends 10am-7pm. Admission January 1-3, £6.50 including catalogue (children under 14 £3). All other days £3.20 (children £1.60). January 6-10 after 5pm £1.60 (children £1.10).

sails for Admiral's Cup winners. The salesman watches him go, sighs, puts back all the cushions, and goes back to scanning the crowd below for Arab head-dresses.

The Earls Court Boat Show is a festival of democracy and dreams. Wistful young men with overdrifts arrange to meet at the Guinness tent and argue the relative merits of Formula 1 multibulls, hard-pressed sailing wives can study dream galleries all day and go away, almost contented, with a patent non-stick frying-pan and two metres of webbing to make a protective cook's belt like the one on the latest circumnavigator's racing boat.

Eager crews of both sexes take the opportunity to buy smart new oilskin jackets and run, as if by chance, into the

chap who half-promised them a berth on the next Fastnet Race. Readers gather round the yachting magazine stands and sound off at the captive editor about his controversial leader on multiplait anchor-warps. Even if none of us ever bought a single thing - even if none of it were for sale we would continue to come in our thousands, just for the sake of the tribal ritual: it is a gathering of the boating clans.

The interesting thing about Earls Court is that it is no longer the only boat show, nor even the best. We now have the Southampton show in autumn, where the boats can actually be seen sailing, in real wind and water, and Birmingham, beloved of dinghy sailors. Yet the London show remains a vital part of the year.

My husband (who bought his first dinghy when he was sent by the BBC to cover the Boat Show - he got back with no report, a silly grin, and a 12-foot dinghy) considers it bad luck not to buy his *Reed's Nautical Almanac* for the year on the first day of the show. Last year I missed it, snowed up in Suffolk, and had a vague sense of excommunication for months. Missing the Boat Show is bad luck: bad ju-ju.

A great part of its appeal must be in the timing, which is perfect. Christmas is over. Blotting with food, heartily sick of indoor living and family claustrophobia, threatened with months more of winter, the yachtsman or aspiring yachtsman is in just the mood to dream.

There is a joyful sense of rebirth in putting on your blazer and deckshoes, and the great cavern of the exhibition hall feels like home.

The absurd showmanship, and the preternatural cleanliness and dryness of the boats, only add to the sense of carnival: the organizer's annual attempts to turn the murky central pool into a Mediterranean harbour or Cornish fishing-port are met with amused and delighted contempt by a nation whose chief recreation is despising one another's taste.

The various presentations and celebrity visits and rallies and displays of mast-posing by naval cadets create a pleasing bustle (one year Eamonn Andrews was hauled down on a breeches-buoy with the big red book). Despite the overcrowding and the frustrating little maps and the ever-shocking price of every single shackle and pot of paint, everyone is in a pretty good temper.

You go through stages of development at successive boat shows. I remember the tremulous days when we concentrated exclusively on the smaller boats, the possible buys - not, of course, with any intention of buying new, but to compare layouts and construction before plunging into the second-hand market.

Then there was the first joyful show when we actually owned the boat - and shopped intensively for equipment, squinting wildly over the gallery at new kinds of non-slip galley mat, signalling wildly over the gallery to each other when we found the right sort of rubber seal for the marine lavatory, and proudly carrying off special offer canisters of a polishing agent embarrassingly named "Boatpride".

Then came the quieter years, when the boat had everything it could reasonably contain and we came merely for tribal and ceremonial reasons, to have a drink and poke around the bookstalls and scoff at the overblown videos on the joys of Greek chartering.

You know you've really arrived, as a yachtsman, when you slump grimly past rows of gleaming boats, coloured sail, bikini-rich videos and oilskins in "new miracle fabrics", to buy one single sacrificial anode (a sort of zinc slug to screw on the hull and stop your exhaust pipe rusting), and a pamphlet on the new buoyage system.

We sold that boat, in the end, though. This year we shall walk up those steps with an exaggerated swagger, clamber into the cockpit, pat the wheel... watch out, sales force: here we come.

The Sailing Weekend Book by Libby Purves and Paul Heiney (Nautical Books, £12.50).

©Times Newspapers Limited, 1985

## A longer arm for the law - but at what cost to civil rights?

Sweeping reforms of police powers and a new code of rights for citizens come into force tomorrow

suspicion", nor their mode of dress.

The Act itself is underpinned by detailed codes of practice. They replace the little-known "Judges' Rules", an ill-defined and general statement of procedure in police stations which one MP has said were more honoured in the breach than the observance.

Both the Act and codes are aimed at improving public confidence in the police. They mark a 10-year process of reforming police powers which was started as a result of public disquiet over police methods.

One of the major events which triggered that disquiet was the Condit case: in 1975 three young men who had been convicted of murder, manslaughter and arson had their convictions quashed by the Court of Appeal because, it said, police investigations had not been satisfactorily conducted and their confessions, made without a lawyer or parent present, were unreliable.

The subsequent inquiry led to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure. That Commission's report in 1978 forms the basis of the new Act.

Magistrates will be able to issue warrants to enable police to search premises for evidence of serious crimes, but papers subject to legal privilege, personal, medical and counselling records and confidential journalistic material are all exempt.

There are new codified powers of arrest for all offences carrying five or more years of imprisonment, and on reasonable suspicion of any offence where, for instance, a name and address cannot be established.

### GUIDELINES

● National power for police to stop and search people and cars "on reasonable suspicion" for stolen goods, offensive weapons and other items.

● Magistrates empowered to issue warrants to police to search premises for evidence of serious crimes.

● Power of arrest for all offences with five or more years imprisonment and for all other offences in certain specified circumstances.

● New statutory scheme on detention - up to maximum of 96 hours and subject to review by the courts - and questioning and treatment in custody. Tape recording of interviews.

● New rules on what is admissible as evidence plus stricter rules on confessions. Wives can be made to testify against husbands.

● New Police Complaints Authority - now in force.

lished, or where the officer believes arrest necessary to prevent physical injury or public mischief.

Detention in custody will from January 1 be covered by statutory time limits. Normally detention without charge will be up to 24 hours after which it must be authorized by a senior officer and only for a serious suspect must be brought before a full magistrates' court where he can have a lawyer and the police may apply for an extension of the time limit, up to a maximum of 96 hours.

An important safeguard for detention will be the first statutory right to communicate privately with a solicitor and from January 1 the duty solicitor scheme will start with on-call solicitors available throughout the country for all suspects in police stations. The Act also provides for tape recording of suspects' interviews, now being tested in six field trials with possible implementation nationally by 1987.

Wives may be compelled to give evidence against their husbands.

There will also be a custody officer appointed in every police station where suspects are held, with responsibility for the custody record and for ensuring the codes of practice are followed. The suspect will have a right to the record.

Finally the Act reforms the law on admissibility of evidence. As well as wives being compelled to give evidence against husbands, there are new rules governing the admissibility of confessions. It will be for the court to decide if a breach of a code makes the evidence unreliable.

Criticisms have been as wide as the act itself. Civil libertarians fear, chiefly, that police will breach the codes because they are not statutory.

They also say that despite the extent of the safeguards, exemptions are wide. Ms Staunton said: "We have already seen how the safeguards on detention and questioning are the first to go when the police are stretched."

It will be some time before it is clear whether the Act has improved police practice and breaches of the codes are the exception rather than the norm.

It will be up to the courts, the NCCL says, "to ensure that parliament's intentions to provide real safeguards for the citizen are upheld." But at least, for the first time, the principles are defined, are laid down and public - and all concerned agree that it is a major step towards restoring confidence in the work of the police.

Frances Gibb



Stop and search: but only with reasonable suspicion

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### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 837)

|                         |                      |                 |               |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| ACROSS                  | 1 Become smaller (6) | 16 Copy (7)     | 20 Appear (4) |
| 2 Deep red (4)          | 17 Indian ruler (5)  | 21 Purchase (3) |               |
| 3 Elbow gently (5)      |                      |                 |               |
| 4 Resentment (7)        |                      |                 |               |
| 5 Pass (8)              |                      |                 |               |
| 6 Rope tie (4)          |                      |                 |               |
| 7 Rigmorle (13)         |                      |                 |               |
| 8 Spot (4)              |                      |                 |               |
| 9 Tone (4)              |                      |                 |               |
| 10 Distinguished (7)    |                      |                 |               |
| 11 Trunk (5)            |                      |                 |               |
| 12 Damage (4)           |                      |                 |               |
| 13 Beat (6)             |                      |                 |               |
| DOWN                    |                      |                 |               |
| 1 Evade decision (5)    |                      |                 |               |
| 2 Anger (3)             |                      |                 |               |
| 3 Fish bar (7,6)        |                      |                 |               |
| 4 Tame (4)              |                      |                 |               |
| 5 Rivercourse (7)       |                      |                 |               |
| 6 Unfinished (10)       |                      |                 |               |
| 7 Not essential (10)    |                      |                 |               |
| 8 Lights out signal (4) |                      |                 |               |
| 9 Purposes (4)          |                      |                 |               |

SOLUTION TO No 836

ACROSS: 1 Forum 4 Crouton 8 Angel 9 Outcrop 10 Breaches 11 Hull 13 Calligraphy 17 Hats 18 Lacinate 21 Peckish 22 Onset 23 Dresser 24 Title

DOWN: 1 Flabby 2 Rogue 3 Molecule 4 Choreographer 5 Cats 6 Through 7 Kapitan 12 Barefoot 14 Attache 15 Sapped 16 Settle 19 Asset 20 Hiss

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## A JOE'S DIARY

Joseph Connolly

By any other name - please

Joe's Cafe. I once nurtured a slender ambition to open a very up-market eating-place bearing this name - not to emulate the inverted snobberies of Terence Conran's "soup kitchens" or Nick's Diner of the Sixties, nor yet to fulfil some latent yearning to become a caterer or a cook, but simply to make just one example of the place exist. Have you ever seen a Joe's Cafe? No you haven't, despite it being the generic term for every greasy and sleazy dump in the country. The abbreviation of my Christian name, suffers many such injustices; sometimes it makes me want to rend my garment (coat of many colours, at time of writing) because "Joe", it appeals me to tell you, is usually seen to be a synonym for common; I say "usually" because sometimes it connotes far worse.

Look at the man-in-the-street. John Smith? No, Joe Bloggs. You have never encountered anyone called Joe Bloggs, have you? The surname doesn't even occur in the London telephone directory. There are ten listings under "Bloggs", it is true, but none enjoys the initial J. It seems that the history of abuse is a long one. A "Joe Miller" is a stale, boring old joke, apparently named after a 17th-century comedian who was, we are led to understand, this side of comically funny. Do you know that the OED lists the word "Joe-caul"? This, it hardly surprised me to learn, is "an obsolete perversion of Jack".

Plain "Joe" is RAF slang. We know about their rather chummy use of "Roger" and that the dependable old automatic pilot is fondly referred to as George, so what can they mean by Joe? "One imposed upon to perform unpleasant tasks", of course. The Americans seem to have latched on to this one too - GI Joe, the sack with the dog-tag who seems perennially doomed to fatigues involving latrines.

"Joey" - a rather friendly sort of appellation, you'd think - can mean all manner of things, take your choice: a loony circus clown, a chattering parrot, a young kangaroo (God help us) or - wait for it - a fourpenny bit. A fourpenny bit can be anything in the whole wide world less capable of inspiring confidence?

Delving back into history for a touch of class, I find that there aren't any Joes at all - except for bloody Stalin, immediately placing the name on a par with Attila. Of course, in more gracious times, gentlemen of letters were reluctant to abbreviate their forenames (understandable with one so utterly beyond reproach as Joseph - it means "one whose chastity is above temptation") and so our never hears mention of good old Joe Conrad. No sir, and the historian Josephus seemed content to keep the name intact, no doubt in order to sidestep potential embarrassment.

No, history is a dead loss. What of more modern times? Well, it sickens me to remind you that in the Fifties a particularly repellent and shapeless sort of pullover thing was christened (what else) a Sloppy Joe, and that in the ensuing decade Jimi Hendrix sang of a Joe who was on his way to gun down his old lady, while Manfred Mann crowded about having their "Mo-Jo" working, whatever more than usually ghastly thing that might be. I refuse even to wonder.

Could there be no hope, then? Is there not one single association that one could be proud of? It appeared not. I rifled every reference book known to man - even to *The Times Atlas*, this resulting only in Jo'burg, and that, I gather, commemorates not a Joseph but a Johannes.

By this time I was getting into a lather which rendered me nothing so much as Joe Soap, I suppose, and had I not happened upon Snoopy (to say nothing of Scottish dialect) my quest for honour would have been totally in vain.

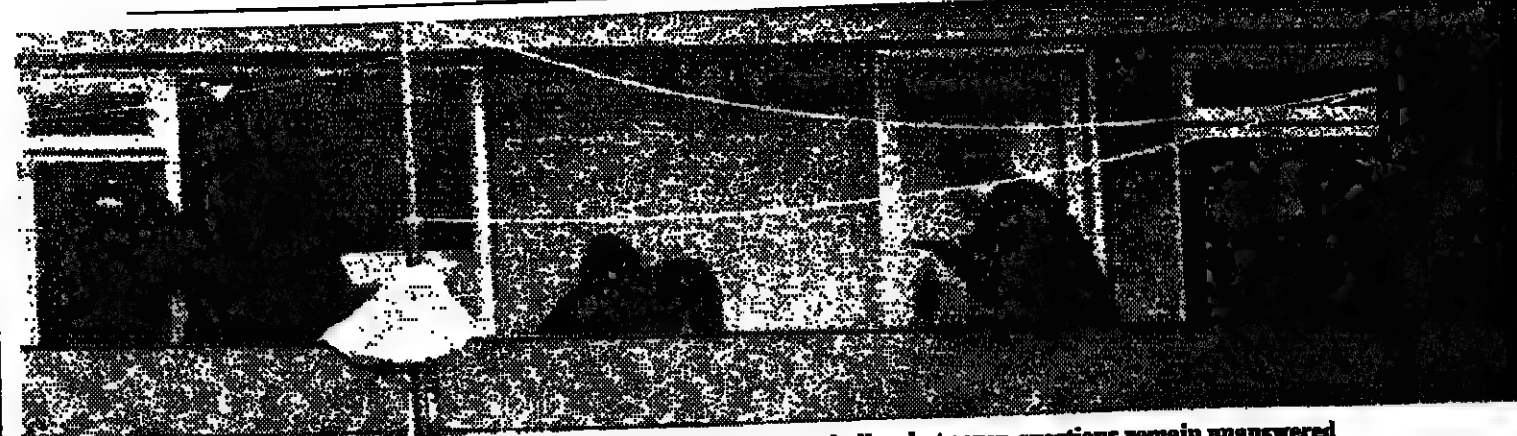
"Joe Cool", the streetwise beagle wearing dark glasses, made me hold my head up high: at last, a prestige. But it was the sheer, downright intelligence of the word "Jo" (I myself use Jo as opposed to Joe, working on the premise that if a name is to be shortened it makes little sense to lengthen the abbreviation) means either "joy" or "one who is utterly beloved". Oh, what joy. Or Jo.

BARRY FANTONI



"Fancy seeing a book?"

## Michael Yardley and Peter Eliot on the lessons of the Northolt siege



End of the Northolt siege. Carlene Charles was rescued alive, but seven questions remain unanswered

## Need the police be so wide of the mark?

that British police should abandon the ineffective round-nose pattern bullet, the most commonly issued, and substitute for it a 125-158 grain truncated cone or semi-wad-cutting design.

Round-nose bullets do not have adequate stopping power. The law states that "deadly force may only be used to stop the imminent threat of serious injury or death to yourself or another." Stop is the word: round-nose bullets cannot reliably stop. Let us hope that an officer issued with such round-nose bullets (some forces still use them) never has to take action to prevent an assassination.

Perhaps the most serious mistake many forces have made is to fail to give their men adequate stress training. The armed policeman needs to be far more than a good shot at paper targets. His training should centre on how well he makes instant decisions under stress. Courses for senior officers who command armed constables and marksmen are needed, too.

What training can do is educate by others' mistakes. For every incident in Britain there have been many similar in the US; case studies about them have been published. Yet some senior British officers seem unwilling to learn. The Metropolitan Police said after the shooting of Stephen Waldorf and that of Mrs Cheri Groce that they had examined their operational

procedures and training and could not see how training could be improved. That cannot be right.

At present chief police officers are under no obligation to follow the Home Office guidelines on firearms training, which are themselves inadequate. What is needed is a committee of inquiry to elucidate the functions of the armed policeman in modern Britain. It should consider the need for a Home Office-controlled national firearms school at which commanding officers, instructors and tactical firearms unit members might be trained with standardized procedures and equipment.

At present approximately one in five policemen in London and one in ten in the provinces receives weapons training. Although roughly the same number of men might be required to contain future incidents, the committee of inquiry should consider concentrating resources on specialist units which would resolve them.

These units would be made up of officers whose only function was firearms duties. The SAS has proved so effective against terrorists because it practices constantly to counter hypothetical incidents. Too often the burden of other duties prevents policemen receiving adequate follow-up training.

The need for a rethink is reinforced by the following questions about the Northolt siege:

● Had a contingency plan been

made which considered the possibility that Errol Walker might try to make a brief exit from his flat? If such a plan did exist, was an officer detailed to attempt entry by the front door while others tried to overpower him? Was the use of plastic bullets considered as a means of rapidly disabling Walker without resorting to the use of lethal force?

● Why, after the decision to use stun grenades had been made, was there a delay of approximately six seconds between breaking the window of the flat - effectively informing Walker that a police assault was about to start - and throwing a grenade inside?

● What was the reason for the apparent lack of communication between police assault teams and why was there a delay of approximately seven seconds before the second grenade was thrown?

● Why, after the detonation of the second grenade, did it take more than 10 seconds before an officer was able to get in? Were the officers using the grenades aware that the disorientation they cause is usually considered to last for about three seconds?

● Why did the operational commander not detail two officers with sledgehammers to break down the front door immediately the grenades were thrown? Why did the officers who entered the flat climb rather than roll through the window?

● Was there a contingency plan for members of the police team to fire at Walker from outside the flat if immediate entry was not effected and if Walker was seen to be attacking the child?

● Why were the officers who finally undertook the assault improperly dressed for the occasion? It is because most questions are pressing that national inquiry into our armed police is needed.

Michael Yardley is a psychologist and former army officer and Peter Eliot a former police and army marksman.

Woolworth's, on the other hand, painting the door requires no great skill, and anyway there are instructions on the tin.

If you want to see this problem in a fitting context, try reading Flora Thompson's *Lark Rise to Candleford*. The people of that masterpiece were very considerably poorer, that yet it never occurred to them to wait for somebody to come and look, and not only because they would have waited in vain. Throughout the book, responsibility permeates every situation, although I do not think the word occurs in it, and almost every character (remember the book is not a novel) accepts his or her share of it instinctively. Or listen to Dickens, presenting the prizes to members of the Mechanics' Institutions and Mutual Improvement Societies, in 1858.

There are two poor brothers from near Chorley, who work from morning to night in a coal-pit, and who, in all weathers, have walked eight miles a night, three nights a week, to attend these classes in which they have gained distinction. There is a moulder in a mill, a foundryman, who, whilst he was working twelve hours a day before the furnace, got up at four o'clock in the morning to learn drawing. . . . There is a painter at a mill, who could not read at eighteen, who is now a man of little more than thirty, who is the sole support of an aged mother, who is an ardent teacher in the institution in which he himself was taught, who writes of himself that he made the resolution never to take up a subject without keeping to it, and who has kept to it with such an astonishing way that he is now well versed in Euclid and Algebra, and is the best French scholar in Stockport. . . . There is . . . a remarkable man . . . who worked when he was a mere baby at hand-loom weaving until he dropped from fatigue; who began to teach himself as soon as he could earn five shillings a week; who is now a botanist . . . who is a naturalist . . . who is also a geologist . . . who has also preserved and collected the mosses of fresh waters and the sea; who is worthy the president of his own Literary Institution; and who was at his work this time last night as forment in a mill.

The rejection of the doctrine of our own responsibilities comes not only from those like Jeremy Seabrook, the journalist who wears his bleeding heart on his sleeve, for there is the argument from the right too; tittering and miming, and sneering, their hatred of the Welfare State, which has supposedly corrupted the poor. But both sets of critics are essentially using the same argument; it is based on the assumption that human beings are nothing but helpless, unlucky, put-upon, exploited and deprived victims, statistics, clients, patients and automata. Nowhere is there any recognition of our own contribution to our own successes or failures, let alone our own duty to ourselves. I would not expect a modern without to talk about the soul without to be said, by anyone, for character? Flora Thompson's and Dickens's prize-winners, had nothing when they started and precious little when they finished. But that little included something. A few pounds spent at Woolworth's, with a view to repainting the parlour, and a mirror in the staff-room at Brent Council, for encouraging introspection, might work wonders along those lines. As for Fabius, I wouldn't half laugh if Mitterand had refused the resignation only because he has plans to sack him later in a more spectacular manner.

Let us not have (although we have already had) abuse of Mr Caine on the ground that he is very rich. His origins were as far on the wrong side of the tracks as mine were; further, indeed, for he was born in the Old Kent Road itself, and even I managed University College Hospital. His present affluence was acquired through his talent, and nothing else at all. Talent, unlike paint, cannot be bought at

## Bernard Levin: the way we live now

## Spoken like a true citizen, Mr Caine



PETER YOUNG

workers dismissed in Brent felt that their superiors, who dismissed them, would have been better engaged in sacking themselves; it is a view that, I share. But if the three also felt that, irrespective of how far up the chain of command the dismissals should have reached, they were themselves unfairly treated, then a vital screw has fallen out of the machinery of Britain's moral order, and everybody had better stop what they are doing and help to hunt for it.

M Fabius took a decidedly relaxed view of his responsibility, having resigned, to stay resigned. The Brent "scapegoats" were so spectacularly irresponsible that they could not even guess at the extent of their own incompetence. And Mr Caine - well, now, he seems to me the key figure in these tales.

Mr Caine recently expressed himself with some vigour on the subject of country. He had encountered in an area of considerable poverty, a widespread insistence that "they" should provide a job for those without one. "Who are they talking about?" asked Mr Caine. "God?" Even more remarkable was the attitude to the dilapidated condition of the premises in which these interesting questions were being discussed; apparently, "they" had not sent men to do the necessary repairs and decorations. That, of course, was where Woolworth's got into the discussion,

since Mr Caine wanted to know why people were more willing to live in shabby conditions, waiting for somebody else to improve them, than to ply their own paint and knock in their own nails. And the reason his question intrigued me so greatly, apart from its intrinsic significance, was that I asked precisely the same question, about a dozen years ago, I received no answer to it, and I do not suppose that Mr Caine will do any better than I did.

I know that some people are too poor to afford even the modest cost of improving their surroundings. I also know that there are still local authorities who forbid their tenants to alter the appearance of their premises, though I cannot believe that they would apply the rule to a straightforward job of renovation. But that leaves a substantial number waiting for God to roll up his sleeves.

Let us not have (although we have already had) abuse of Mr Caine on the ground that he is very rich. His origins were as far on the wrong side of the tracks as mine were; further, indeed, for he was born in the Old Kent Road itself, and even I managed University College Hospital. His present affluence was acquired through his talent, and nothing else at all. Talent, unlike paint, cannot be bought at

Roger Scruton

## Equality in the Bland of Nod

Socialists invariably point to America as the main offender against the egalitarian ideal. They describe a country where property, profit and advertising dominate the collective consciousness, where law is fierce, adversarial and unscrupulous, and where politics is hectoring and vulgar, devoted to the lowest of human concerns. In other words, they refer precisely to those things which assure the ordinary American that he is the equal of those who govern him.

There is no more effective equaliser than American capitalism, and if its results are offensive to the person of refined sensibilities, they are on the whole far more agreeable to those affected by them than the results of socialist planning. Moreover, thanks to the US constitution, this equality is proud, monumental and even noble - a fact recorded 150 years ago by de Tocqueville, and just as evident today.

The pursuit of equality is also an important American pastime. Reformers, pressure groups, idle professors, the media - all spend their days in search of hitherto unnoticed inequalities so that the machinery will be set up to break them down. The egalitarian causes of the modern world - civil liberties, feminism, Third Worldism, anti-racism, and many more - originated not in the world of "real socialism" but on the American campus and in the American press.

It is here, in the self-intoxicated brain of the system, that the American spirit engenders its most fantastic schemes for the further emancipation of mankind. If you wish to prepare yourself for the next wave of egalitarian enthusiasm, therefore, you should attend, not the fringe meetings of the Labour Party conference but the fringe courses which entered the Third World ("feminist studies", "Third World studies", "ethnic studies" and a dozen more) in an American university.

In 1980 a government-funded organization in New York, the Council on Interracial Books for Children, issued a set of guidelines for selecting "bias-free" textbooks for schools (i.e. books with an egalitarian bias). While rehearsing the feminist objections to Grimm, Andersen, Dickens and similar corruptors of the young, the book made some interesting new suggestions as to what should be consigned to the flames.

Racism, sexism, elitism, conformism and materialism are of course unacceptable, so too, however, are ageism, youthism, even handicaphism (displayed, in R.L. Stevenson's positively horrid portrait of the one-legged, one-eyed Long John Silver). The remedy for these evils is "affirmative action" which, with congressional help, is now being embarked upon. We are to expect a whole new kind of children's book in which one-eyed, one-legged black women of indeterminate age triumph (but with exemplary gentleness) over the evils of capitalism.

The anonymous authors provide us with a "rating instrument" by which to guide our censorship. A book can be classified, for example, as "racist by omission" (which

"means that Third World people could logically be included but are not"), or "age-racist" (where "non before a negative value means that the book's impact is neutral in that regard and does nothing to challenge the status quo, thereby reinforcing the status quo, thereby reinforcing the status quo" (the acceptable posture).

This is only one test, of course, and even if you could squeeze a few Third World people into the revised edition of *A Christmas Carol*, you are not going to get past the hurdle of handicaphism without eliminating Tiny Tim. Such problems do not bother the authors. For it is obviously better that children should not read the classics than that they should acquire anti-egalitarian (or even non-egalitarian) values. (So much, however, for anti-conformism.)

Unlike British rubbish in this vein, the American is open, cheerful and friendly. However far you go, the American believes, your opponent is never your enemy. One of the merits of an egalitarian culture is that opposition is respected, and the compromise desired. The earnest happily expose their various ignorances of opposing points of view, only because they fully expect to settle for less in the way of book burning than ideally desirable.

By contrast, in the European climate, where such matters are settled by conspiratorial elites, the egalitarian passion assumes a character of vehement hatred and will press onwards to total victory or defeat. In such circumstances political equality is not desired - and certainly not by those who campaign for it.

The anti-egalitarian is therefore far safer in America, where he is treated as an equal, than in Britain, where he is not. Americans truly wish minorities to define themselves for themselves, and are so far from a fault in helping them to do so. Like every endangered species, the anti-egalitarian is assiduously protected. American academics, for instance, although just as left-leaning as their British counterparts, will permit a conservative to move freely among them and never betray the conviction that he secretly dresses in Nazi uniform, eats babies, or takes bribes from the CIA.

The American liberal is a true opponent of handicaphism, and will therefore treat his conservative colleague graciously and warmly, providing him with special facilities suited to his disability, and allowing him to compete for positions of privilege. And he will do his best to ensure that the conservative's chances of success correspond precisely to the numerical strength of his academic minority.

American equality is the result of that thing which egalitarians most vehemently deplore: open competition. A "non-competitive" order, an order of gentle sheep, marks the end of true equality. For gentle sheep invite an ungentle shepherd. If the mass of Americans remain conscious of this truth, however, it is largely because their children's stories have so far escaped the egalitarian censor. The author is editor of the *Salisbury Review*.

moreover . . . Miles Kingston

## Blurring out the truth

A case is being brought against the publishers Eyre and Windbag, which, if successful, would totally alter the face of the book trade. Mrs Asphodel of SW1 is suing them for the sum of £8.95.

The story is quite simple. Last year Mrs Asphodel went into a Knightsbridge bookstore called "Wrapping paper, Birthday Cards and A Few Books" and bought a copy of *Somewhere a Parnassus* by Lily Furberlow. On the cover of the book were the words "Hot Favourite for the Booker Prize Shortlist." Mrs Asphodel took the book home and read it. She then came back to the shop and asked for her money back, on the grounds that the book was rubbish. When this was refused, she sued the bookshop, the publishers and the man who had placed the sticker "Hot Favourite for the Booker Prize Shortlist" for the £8.95 she had paid.

The action is being hotly defended. It isn't the money so much which is in question - it is believed that Eyre and Windbag, although they have had a bad year, could well stand the £8.95 - as the principle involved. If it was once established that the law recognized the right of a bookbuyer to ask for his money back, the total damage could rise from £8.95 to millions of pounds.

When Mrs Asphodel took the stand, on the first day of the case, she was asked if she had ever asked for her money back in a bookshop before.

"Oh yes, I have always asked for my money back after reading novels by Lily Furberlow."

"Why particularly Lily Furberlow?"

"Because she is such a bad writer."

"If you dislike her works so much, why do you go on buying them?"

"Partly because I feel she is bound to improve, and partly because she is easier to get your money back on than other writers. Everyone knows how awful she is, you see."

"But surely when you buy a book, you accept the risk that it may not be to your taste."

"Rubbish. That is like saying that if you buy an apple, it is your fault if it is rotten inside. If I buy an apple which looks nice but which is rotten inside, I go and get my money back."

"Can you really compare a rotten

apple with a book by Lily Furberlow?"

"Oh yes. They both produce nausea and stomach pain." (Laughter in court.)

What horrifies the publishers is the thought that if Mrs Asphodel wins, any buyer of a Lily Furberlow novel can ask for his or her money back. One of their first witnesses to appear was a young British novelist, Amos Squire, whose praise is quoted on the back of the Furberlow novel.

"Mr Squire, you are one of Britain's Top Twenty Young Novelists. What does this mean?"

"It means I once wrote a volume of short stories and now write a lot of book reviews. I am also working on a TV play about my school days."

"You are quoted as saying that 'Somewhere a Parnassus' is a wondrous gossamer colubine of human relations.' What does this mean?"

"It means that Eyre and Windbag asked me for a handy quote which they could stick on the back of the book."

"Had you read the book?"

"I really can't remember. But I had read other books by Lily and knew the rough idea. She is one of our foremost British novelists."

"What do you think of her books?"

"I think they are rubbish."

This sensational admission by Amos Squire, which means he may never work again in the British literary world, left things looking bad for Eyre and Windbag. Their counsel tried to repair the damage.

"Mr Squire, what would you say if someone tried to get their money back on your volume of short stories? Would you not be horrified?"

"Not at all. I have done it myself."

"Could you explain this to the court?"

"Certainly. My publishers sent me some free copies of my book. I immediately took them to a bookshop to get my money back on them. After all, I had read the book already."

"How would you describe your own book?"

"As a 'wondrous gossamer colubine of human relations'. That is how I describe all books. It saves time."

(We will bring further reports on this vital court case as it continues.)





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## ZIA'S LAW

General Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, the President of Pakistan, yesterday brought to an end the martial law which has prevailed since he seized power from the then Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto eight years ago. It was the third and the longest period of military rule in the country's 38-year history and few people will regret that it is over.

By restoring human rights, reviving the constitution in full, closing down martial-law offices, abolishing martial courts and repealing all but a few martial-law orders, Zia has gone even further than many had expected in returning Pakistan to civil rule. To that extent he must be congratulated and his address to parliament welcomed. But serious questions remain.

A number of measures introduced under martial law have already been written into the statute-books. In theory these can be abolished and replaced by fresh legislation by the parliament elected last February. But in practice parliament will need a two-thirds majority to do so.

Could such a majority be organized? As the National Assembly, the lower house, is non-party and since the Senate is packed by Zia's men, the answer to this question is probably "no". So legislation like the National Security Act can still be invoked to lock people up without trial or prevent demonstrations against the government, martial law or not.

President Zia has made known his distaste for political parties. Attempts to re-start even a government party have so far found little enthusiasm. Zia himself is wary of encouraging an opposition, while non-party members of the National Assembly are themselves rather cautious over committing themselves to a government machine. As individuals they are willing to support the president - although parliament has been less disciplined than many had feared. But joining a government party is another matter.

1985

Throughout 1985, the political landscape of Britain continued to show the shifts that have been taking place since the decade began. In the year's last few days, Mr Neil Kinnock showed that he had noticed. His remarks in a radio interview that small investors in British Telecom would not be penalized by a renationalizing Labour Government were not, perhaps, delivered in the most gracious holiday spirit. Reaction may reasonably focus on the error of any renationalization at all. But for the Opposition leader to allow that small share owners in previously state-owned companies have a place in Labour's scheme of things, is progress of a very special kind and should be welcomed as such.

It does, of course, follow the Labour leader's earlier conversion to the cause of those home owners who once lived in council houses. It follows a number of attempts by Mr Kinnock to trim towards the centre of the political stream in 1985. But, just as we have become too blasé about the progress of privatization, so we have become too blasé about Mr Kinnock's acceptance of it.

Most politicians have dreams of making irreversible changes in our society. Mr Tony Benn used to want (and probably still does want) to turn us irreversibly to Socialism. Mrs Thatcher wants the reverse and in 1985 her chance of success became all the greater because of Mr Kinnock's grudging acceptance of what she has achieved.

It was a year in which private citizens asserted themselves against public institutions that were demythologized, de-regulated and debunked where necessary. The great entrenched bodies of the BBC, the Church, the Trades Unions, the City (in several shapes), the GLC,

and the functioning of the Church Commissioners are also reviewed.

### Keeping churches alive

From Mr R. S. Willmott

Sir, Now that the political excitement caused by the Church's report, *Faith in the City*, has died down, it is possible to see that the most important proposals, and those most likely to bear fruit, are those for the renewing of the Church's own urban mission.

The difficulties of the priest working by himself in a separate parish and the problems sometimes faced by a group that still regards itself as a number of separate parishes are well known. The need in these situations for the cooperation and sharing of resources of which the report speaks is manifest.

Nevertheless schemes of renewal will be difficult to inaugurate, if not rendered nugatory, unless the role

I write as the churchwarden of a parish that is due to be merged with its neighbour as part of a wider scheme of cooperation. We have known for more than a year that the church will probably be closed and last July the proposals were sent to the Church Commissioners, whence they have yet to return.

When (one is tempted to say) if they return, they must next be published and then if anyone objects we are told that there may well be a further delay of six months or more.

Such protracted bureaucratic procedures are altogether opposed to the Church's best interests. Yours faithfully, R. S. WILLMOTT, Brighton College, Eastern Road, Brighton.

## Threat to safety in coalmines

From Mr A. R. Cooper

Sir, The Health and Safety Executive has just published proposals which will, if implemented, effectively dismantle the foundations of mining safety. This drive to deregulation reinforces Mr McNestry's fears, expressed in his letter of November 25, about future safety standards in British mines.

It is not only the modern mining safety legislation that has been introduced as a result of tragic accidents.

The present law controls in detail and specific ways what is to be done, and what is not to be done, underground. It has hitherto placed specific and legally enforceable duties upon the National Coal Board. It is the duty of my members - HM inspectors of mines - to ensure that these statutory obligations are adequately discharged.

The law allows for exemptions in specific situations. HM inspectors will always carefully specify the conditions under which the exemption is to operate. Their primary consideration is to ensure that any exemption will not diminish standards of safety.

This system of specific regulation has made the British mining industry the safest in the world. The Health and Safety Executive is proposing to sweep this system away and to replace it by a loose structure of general duties under the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act, supplemented by more detailed, but unenforceable codes of practice.

By 1988 the HSE proposes to have abolished the 1954 Mines and Quarries Act and associated regulations. This abolition will carry with it a substantial reduction in the powers of HM inspectors to insist that the highest possible standards of health and safety are complied with.

The HSE may suggest that they are merely extending the spirit and approach of the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act. Because of the very special nature of the hazards associated with them, until now the HSAW Act approach of imposing only very general duties on employers was not, in practice, applied to the nuclear industry or to the mining industry.

My union views with considerable concern this attempt to diminish HM inspectors' powers through the replacement of specific regulation by vague legislation which imposes only general duties of care supplemented by unenforceable codes of practice.

Yours sincerely, A. R. COOPER, Assistant General Secretary, Institute of Mines and Quarries, Professional Civil Servants, 75-79 York Road, SE1.

## Westland's future

From Major-General J. M. Strawson

Sir, There are two aspects of the Westland problem which have not received adequate emphasis in your columns: first, the needs of Britain's Armed Forces; second, future exports. If you examine either you will find a strong case for the European solution.

The Royal Navy is committed to the Agusta/Westland EH101; the British Army does not want and cannot afford Sikorsky's Black Hawk and would be satisfied with an Agusta/Westland MongOOSE to replace Gazelle, while keeping the Anglo-French Lynx; the Royal Air Force likes Boeing's Chinook, but might well accept EH101 in its troop-carrying/supply version. All this special European collaboration.

As for exports, in all my overseas work for Westland I found that when we were not successful in Middle Eastern and other countries it was nearly always because the French, Germans or Italians had done better. If European collaboration were to mean not just design and manufacture, but marketing too, how strong Europe would be!

Provided commercial considerations can be satisfactorily resolved, therefore, let Westland by both its exertions and example strike a blow for Europe and for Britain.

Yours, JOHN STRAWSON, (former military adviser, Westland) The Old Rectory, Boyton, Wiltshire, December 22.

From Mr J. L. Glasscock

Sir, I do not wish to join in the debate on the main part of the letter from Mr Geoffrey Knight (December 21), but I must hasten to correct someone who really should know better than to write about "tin

European budget

From Mr W. J. Griffiths, MEP for South Wales (Socialist Labour)

Sir, So we now have the monetarist interpretation of the "English revolution" to bolster your attack on the European Parliament (re: "Strasbourg mischief" December 14). It is you who "misunderstand both the past and the present".

To deal with the past first. The desire of the "English Parliament" (which also had Welsh members) to give the Crown less money than it wanted had far more to do with the Parliament's desire to extend its constitutional rights to discuss matters the Crown claimed to be for the royal prerogative only than with a desire to cut the Crown's spending. Keeping the Crown short of money was a device used by Parliament to extend its own authority and had nothing to do with any "historic wish" to keep spending down as an end in itself.

To come to the present budget disputes, you have plainly misunderstood the role of the Commission in the budget procedure and the significance of the division of the budget into its obligatory (agricul-

## Nursing skills for schizophrenics

From Dr R. Henryk-Gutt

Sir, The professional staff of this large mental hospital thank you for your balanced and wise leader (December 19) on schizophrenia. In particular, we welcome the clear statement of the differing needs of patients according to the type of illness.

If only this point could be understood by those responsible for providing services but having no direct contact with patients, this would cut through some of the "philosophy of care" debate which hinders co-operation between health and social services in their joint, but undefined, responsibilities for the mental health services.

It needs to be understood that nursing skills are required in the care of sick patients whether in or out of hospital. This can only be denied by those who have no understanding of the skills possessed by the modern psychiatric nurse in dealing with disturbed behaviour and rehabilitation, but are looking at nursing practices which were abandoned thirty years ago.

It is, your correspondent, Mr Colin Kirk (December 20) is not correct in stating there is a clear dividing line between health and social service responsibility in mental health. This is to be decided at district level by the statutory provision of joint planning teams which, however, need not, and often do not, contain a psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse or social worker with direct experience of the mentally ill.

Perhaps it is now time for the mental health services to be under single management, with a clear responsibility to provide comprehensive services.

All that has been said about schizophrenia applies to that other great psychiatric problem, dementia. Again the split responsibility in which health services provide for the sick and social services for the frail (but where is the dividing line?) leads to serious problems in provision of care. Yet dementia is the main indication now for admission to social services part III homes for the elderly, which are staffed almost entirely by devoted but untrained care workers, when psychiatric services need psychiatric nursing skills.

So we have a situation where elderly patients who would do well in residential care cannot get out of hospital; demented people needing 24-hour care may live alone, incontinent, and incoherent, with visits from a home help; and people appropriately placed in residential care have their lives saddened by the presence of a high proportion of demented people around them.

Rightly, many psychiatric services have funded in-district developments from money released by

reduction of service in the large psychiatric hospitals. However, it is now accepted that good local care is more expensive than care in large hospitals, although these remaining are the more sick, dependent and elderly, for whom the provision of proper care is also expensive.

Yours faithfully, RITA HENRYK-GUTT, Chairman, Brent Division of Psychiatry, Shenley Hospital, Shenley, Radlett, Hertfordshire, December 23.

From Dr David Abrahamson

Sir, I hope profoundly that your series on schizophrenia (December 16-18) will succeed in its aims. Yet it is important that its emphasis on the most tragic cases does not further demoralise sufferers and their families.

It is a pity to propagate the traditional assumption that the characteristic course of schizophrenic illnesses is downhill to personality disintegration. Recent longitudinal studies covering periods of 30 years and more, mainly from Europe, have shown the reverse.

Deterioration tends to be self-limiting so that most long-term patients eventually reach an equilibrium state and a significant proportion improve after even long periods of illness. Many show remarkable preservation of their individual personalities.

This is not an argument for complacency but emphasises how much might be accomplished with adequate resources for sustained long-term medical, social and psychological treatment, even on the basis of existing knowledge.

The myth of inevitable personality disintegration may be one of the reasons why long-term patients' own views are so rarely investigated systematically, as unfortunately also exemplified by your series. The Mental Health Act now ensures that patients' wishes are taken into account in technical decisions about medical treatments, yet the move out of mental hospitals continues apace without adequate involvement of them by the health or social services or even by voluntary organisations that claim to represent their interests.

Research and practice at this hospital confirm the extent to which long-stay patients may contribute within an appropriate framework to planning for their own future care. They introduce a realistic and non-ideological note which is otherwise too often lacking in current thinking. Yours faithfully, DAVID ABRAHAMSON, Redbridge Health Authority, Redbridge Hospital, Barley Lane, Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex.

## Ecological London

From Mr Robert Mitchell

Sir, The distinguished group of ecologists, who signed the letter of December 19 urged the continuation of the Ecology Unit after the abolition of the GLC on March 31.

Less than four years old, employing only 12 people, with direct costs of about £200,000 per year, the unit has had an impact throughout London out of all proportion to its size and cost.

Derelict lands, including disused railway land, have become nature reserves; some 2,000 former village ponds, mainly derelict, have been surveyed; management advice has improved London's rare ancient woodland, and many boroughs are now seeking and following the unit's advice in their own areas.

Its future has been considered by the London Co-ordinating Committee (LCC), consisting of the leaders of the 32 boroughs and the City and established to organise the transfer of powers on the abolition of the GLC.

On December 18 the LCC voted for a second time on party lines, rejecting a Londonwide approach (Conservatives voting for rejection) and boroughs who wished were left to set up a voluntary organisation. This will certainly produce an unsatisfactory patchwork treatment of the areas of opportunity.

As a Conservative member of the London Ecology Centre, set up with the support of the unit, I deplore the actions of my political colleagues in the boroughs. May every borough be a "volunteer".

A Londonwide ecology unit would cost every Londoner 3p per year! Yours faithfully, ROBERT MITCHELL, Members' Lobby, The County Hall, SE1, December 21.

## End of the road

From Mr John W. Deeley

Sir, Given the choice, I would much prefer to attempt the under-water crossing of the bridge referred to in George Aitken's letter (December 10) than have to make a decision between the destinations on offer on the signpost on the W4, north of Milton Keynes. Turn left for Crematorium; turn right for Two Mile Ash and, if you prefer to go straight ahead, you end up in Kiln Farm. All dead ends, if you ask me! Sincerely, JOHN W. DEELEY, 16 Downs Road, Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

proposed. Thus the Commission's original budget was larger than the one finally approved by the European Parliament; as such it represents a compromise between the Council and the Commission.

It still means, however, that agricultural spending is taking a greater proportion of the budget than the unit, I deplore the actions of my political colleagues in the boroughs. May every borough be a "volunteer".

A Londonwide ecology unit would cost every Londoner 3p per year! Yours faithfully, ROBERT MITCHELL, Members' Lobby, The County Hall, SE1, December 21.

Both figures would need to be more than doubled to get back to the budget the Commission originally

## Keeping free from Channel chaos

From Mr Madron Seligman, MEP for Sussex West (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, The scenes of chaos due to pre-Christmas cancellations at Dover and Calais must have convinced any doubters of the urgent need for a Channel tunnel, bridge, or expressway. Strikes, engine trouble and bad weather brought both ferries and hovercraft to a virtual standstill.

A fixed link, whether road or rail, would certainly overcome the weather problem, which interrupts services but off throughout the winter. But only a drive-through road link will provide travellers with freedom from the threat of strikes. It is only in a car that we citizens are virtually independent of unionised work forces to get us to our destination.

The only case of a road tunnel being blocked was during the Mont Blanc blockage by desperate lorry drivers. This was in a cause which we would all support: the elimination of intolerable delays and bureaucracy at frontiers - a cause which the heads of Government in the December Luxembourg summit have taken up and run with.

Yours faithfully, MADRON SELIGMAN, Micklepage House, Nuthurst, Near Horsham, West Sussex.

From Mr G. F. Brookes

Sir, On return from a recent 60-hour mini-break to the Continent I pondered on the resilience of British travellers. At Dover docks we found our planned departure for Zeebrugge cancelled by strike action, but by courtesy of the competitor shipping line we were able to obtain a sailing some three hours later to Calais. Once there, 700 km of car travel went without mishap to visit a German supermarket and a French supermarket for Christmas shopping.

Two days later, on arrival at Boulogne, we met queues of other British cars awaiting a return crossing home - some had even had their sailings deferred from the morning. The French port authorities (who, in recognition of the hordes of British duty-free shoppers, had been asked to open up the port) leonically informed us that a boat would leave shortly. Unfortunately, further "limited" industrial action, one boat out of commission with engine failure, and a lorry becoming stuck on the unloading ramp of another delayed our departure for three more hours.

Our total crossing times, including ineffective waiting, was nine hours - equivalent to more than an average working day. Surely, a fixed-link car tunnel for the Channel crossing must be a welcome improvement in efficiency with lessening of frayed nerves and tempers. But equally, we English venturers to the Continent will miss the esprit de corps and selfless sharing of cups of coffee and duty-free lager on the quayside, along with the comradeship of fellow sufferers during the protracted waiting for return to our mother country.

Yours sincerely, G. F. BROOKES, 10 High Beech, South Croydon, Surrey, December 20.

## Turn of the screw

From Dr Peter Phillips

Sir, Your report in last Friday's *Times* (December 21) about the rate support grant sent me a shiver. It indicated that the Government last week indicates that many counties in the South-east face severe rate increases in 1986/87.

The instances of a number of counties were quoted, but a significant absentee from your list was Buckinghamshire County Council, where hard-pressed businessmen and domestic ratepayers are likely to be facing a rate rise approaching 30 per cent next year at a time when the secretary of state is predicting much lower average rate increases.

Buckinghamshire is by far the fastest growing county in the country. It also has to carry the huge financial burden of supporting the development of the new city of Milton Keynes and, as ministers are aware, the calculation of rate support grant does not give proper weight to these facts.

As a result, even if we accept the Government's figures for spending next year, the ratepayers of Buckinghamshire are faced with a rate increase significantly above general inflation levels. Indeed, even if we were able to constrain our spending in 1986/87 to the Government's assessment of our need to spend, despite the pressures of population and service needs, we should lose 37 per cent, i.e. £20 million, of our block grant next year compared with 1985/86.

Furthermore, since the Government's assessment is artificially low, spending at a realistic level to provide services for the actual population in Buckinghamshire will result in an even greater loss of grant.

The councillors and people of Buckinghamshire are bitterly dismayed at the impact of the rate support grant settlement on the county, particularly as the council's claims to the minister for realistic treatment of the problems we face appear to have been totally ignored.

Yours faithfully, PETER PHILLIPS, Chairman, Policy and Resources Committee, Buckinghamshire County Council, Judges Lodgings, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, December 23.



## ON THIS DAY

DECEMBER 31 1785

On this, the last day in the biennial year of *The Times*, it is appropriate that our extracts should be from the last day of the year in which it was founded. That the first one should have got into the paper is perhaps surprising. It was a brutal era, one in which the compassion as expressed below was uncommon. To find it in a publication owned and edited by a contemporary of the person who added to the mystery of "The Fragment". The second extract is an early example of that type of mischievous which has flowed (and still does) into the paper's offices for 200 years.

## PROSTITUTES A FRAGMENT

There are those who maintain that lewd prostitutes are necessary to good order, and they argue from the necessity that a few should be sacrificed for the good of the community at large.

If there were not prostitutes and brothels, say that, a man's house would be sacred from the violation of lust and brutality.

Is it thus they defend the police of those cities where brothels are allowed by Government and regulated by laws. If these arguments be founded in wisdom they are worthy the attention of the Legislature, for public prostitution has increased, and is daily increasing with such alarming enormity, that it is supposed there are not less than fifty thousand females in this metropolis who live by the wages of infamy.

What a source of idleness, wickedness, and disease.

Out of the number it has been calculated that five thousand die annually.

Our Legislature has ordained laws for punishing these women - laws as unjust as they are impolitic - Unjust, because they have been made by men; by the very seducers - Unjust, because these women are not objects of punishment, but of charity and compassion. The laws are impolitic, because the true end of policy is not prevention of offences, but the prevention of them.

Prostitutes have very improperly been styled women of pleasure; they are women of pain - of sorrow - of grief - of a life of continual repugnance, without a hope of obtaining pardon - cut off from society, they become desperate - Yet let it be remembered, that he whose example should be followed by Christians, has shown, that their sins are to be forgiven.

There goes a wretch all covered with filth, who has been sold up a piece of toast that has been thrown into the street from a porter's pot - She devours it with a rapacious appetite - yet her father was a religious and benevolent Clergyman - he was thrown into goal on a security he believed for a friend, who had been a broken heart on hearing that his patron had debauched his daughter.

A fresh looking girl of eighteen passes her - her ruddy complexion and youth are her only qualities and these an old woman, who hired her at a Regent's Palace, bartered with an antiquated Jew for a few guineas.

How long and pale are the beautiful features of yonder woman - she is in the hands of bullies who are dragging her to prison - her father served his country - so did her husband - but they are both dead - to support two children she is obliged to sell her virtue - surrendered it to the intimate of her husband, who has abandoned her - these are causes of prostitution - these are crimes crying to Heaven for vengeance.

To the Editors of the UNIVERSAL REQUISITOR, SIR,

I READ in your paper of Wednesday, that "many of the debtors in the different gaols are literally perishing for want." Impelled by the feeling of humanity, I have visited the different prisons under the Government of this City, and found the unfortunate inhabitants as comfortable as persons of their description and circumstances, can be made. The apartments on the common side, for I only visited them, are clean, and the prisoners healthy, they have the usual allowance of bread from the City, and a stated quantity of meat weekly from the Sheriff, who also send them coals as the severity of the season may require, and the benevolent attention of individuals is at this season frequently experienced, particularly by the prisoners in the Compter.

Under the influence of misinformation, you have from principles of humanity been led to reflect high censure on the Magistrates in general, but more particularly upon our worthy Sheriffs, and feeling you may be convinced of the facts I have stated, by calling at the respective prisons, it is but just you should contradict a report so dishonourable to the public, and so unjust to them.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant, A Lover of Justice and Mercy, London, Dec. 28th, 1785.

★ "On this day" will continue in 1986.

## Second best

From Mr J. A. L. Denison

Sir, I have found a 5 franc French coin useful for cutting Boursin cheese.

French 5 franc pieces may also be cleaned by the application of a little Boursin cheese and then polished with a clean handkerchief.

Yours faithfully, JOHN A. L. DENISON, 8 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

## Horns of a dilemma

From Colonel A. L. King-Harman

Sir, Forewarned, through the courtesy of your columns, of the culinary disasters awaiting them, did any prodigal daughter or son have the courage to return home for Christmas?

Yours, A. L. KING-HARMAN, Ouse Manor, Sharnbrook, Bedford, Christmas Eve.











## Home companion as conversation piece

By Geoff Wheelwright

The age of companion software has arrived. No longer will the family computer sit bleeping and sprouting nasty aliens all over the screen - with this new breed of program, your micro can sit down and have a heart-to-heart chat with you.

Home computer software companies have realized there are many computer users bored with blasting aliens, having adventures in strange electronic lands and simulating chess and bridge games. The hope is that companion software - which allows you to talk and listen to your computer's semi-intelligent on-screen responses - will encourage owners to dust off

their micros and re-enter the world of electronic discourse.

One example is Racter, a computerized conversation piece that claims to operate on principles of "artificial insanity" rather than artificial intelligence. Racter has almost a Socratic pedigree and became an author in the US last year by writing *The Policeman's Beard is Half Constructed*, which was published by Warner and sold for a hefty \$10.

The program works fairly idiosyncratically by keeping track of everything you say to it and repeating that back to you - intermingled with Racter's own pearls of wisdom. If you tell it, for example, that you live in London and are depressed it



Little Computer People: A more mature relationship

might respond by asking you "Is it because you live in London that you are depressed?" Such programs, at the home computer level at least, still have a long way to go.

Mindscape, which produced Racter, is not the only US software company proffering certificates and grand marketing schemes in an effort to encourage a more mature relationship between you and your computer. Activision's Little Computer People software puts you in charge of a computerized household that will run pretty well without you - but ultimately needs the odd pat on the head and feeding to keep going.

Little Computer People shows a cross-section of a typical US-style, split-level home complete with inhabitants and pet.

Again, the key to the computer software behind this companion application is the random elements programmed into it, thus allowing one character to have a teeth every few hours, while another might constantly be bashing away at a typewriter. The Activision offering does not allow much in-depth discussion with your electronic companion. It is more like video wallpaper.

## The year of the Europeans

This year is destined to be influenced by much direction from Europe. High technology research, the control of satellite transmissions and the contents of computer databanks will all receive attention from the EEC and force a reluctant Britain to comply.

Last year the first moves were made in the UK to ensure that computer software can be protected from illicit copying. A private members' Bill by William Powell (Conservative, Corby) was to ensure that protection in Britain but the EEC is expected to take it a stage further. The commission has long since been interested in ensuring that "intellectual property" be properly protected. The new EEC laws on copyright should extend to video, audio tape and software.

But the EEC's views are expected to generate controversy. The European belief is that information, including television signals, should be easily transferred across national boundaries with the member states having access to it. The controversial view was first aired two years ago when the commission published its Green Paper on satellite television. The paper, *Television Without Frontiers*, laid the foundations for a Europe where all countries would have cheap and easy access to each other's programming. That philosophy was soon extended to include the contents of computer databanks.

Both ideas have met with substantial resistance in Britain. The crux of the EEC

Green Paper had been that all Europeans, under the Treaty of Rome, had the right to unrestricted access to such information.

Another corollary of the Green Paper is that all member states have access to television information transmissions irrespective of their mode of transmission.

The members of the newly-formed Confederation of Information Communication Industries, which represents more than 28 associations, institutes and public bodies, among them the British Library, the British Equipment Trade Association and the BBC, have pledged to fight any attempt by the EEC this year to give

contained in the Data Protection Act which became law this year, but it will not be until May that operators of computer data banks, containing personal data on individuals, need register their systems.

So far only about 3,000 such systems, barely 10 per cent of those which will need to register, have applied. The Data Protection Registrar, based in Wiltshire, Cheshire, expects an avalanche of applications as the deadline date approaches. Failure to register will mean that such operators will have committed a criminal offence.

Europe is also expected to play an influential role in research this year. The projects for the Eureka programme, an initiative by the French to encourage inter-European collaboration, are taking shape. Britain, which is now playing a more significant role than it did earlier last year, when the French first unveiled the idea, has chaired some meetings laying out the criterion for selection of the Eureka project.

Robb Wilmot, ex-chairman of ICL, Britain's computer flagship is also trying to form a US \$100 million company, European Silicon Systems (ESS), which will develop and produce microchips to compete with the Americans and the Japanese. This will involve dozens of European high technology companies.

Nineteen eighty-six could be the year when Britain's computer industry, at last, becomes European.

### THE YEAR 1986

By Bill Johnstone  
Technology Correspondent

member states free access to British computer banks. Like the British broadcasters, the owners and operators of the UK databanks view Europe as a valuable source of secondary revenue.

Ironically, it was Europe which was the principal influence in ensuring that Britain's computer databanks this year comply with acceptable security and privacy standards. Those standards are

## Gallup agrees to a Top 40 re-think

By Matthew May

As the home-software industry matures, it has begun to gather much of the assorted paraphernalia around it that besets the record and video industry.

Software charts have become the latest area of contention as Gallup, the organization which provides the leading independent chart, has agreed to consider whether budget-price software should be excluded from its Top 40 chart.

Budget-priced software costs £2 to £3 rather than £8 to £10. "I find it inexcusable," said Martin Alper, managing director

of Mastertronic, a firm with 11 titles in the Top 40, all at £1.99.

In the record industry, budget-price discs are excluded but, says Mr. Alper, "unlike the difference in price, which argued GOSH, made it a separate market more susceptible to impulse purchase, Gallup has agreed to reassess the situation before making a final decision at the end of January."

The decision was made after a meeting with representatives of the Guild of Software Houses (GOSH), an organization largely made up of software firms which charge more tra-

ditional prices for their wares.

Godfrey Rust of GOSH confirmed that the argument for excluding cheap software from the Top 40 was based purely on the difference in price, which argued GOSH, made it a separate market more susceptible to impulse purchase.

Gallup has agreed to reassess the situation before making a final decision at the end of January.

The Gallup Top 40 is widely printed in the specialist computer press and displayed in computer dealers. Though it does miss out some retailers

such as W. H. Smith and Boots, it is considered to provide the most independent report of which programs are selling, unlike several promotional charts, which are linked only to the products supplied by a particular distributor.

Customers for home software cannot usually try programs before buying them, so software charts can play an important role when high sales are assumed to indicate merit. If a program's only fault is to be a quarter of the price of competitors it seems a curious idea to penalize it.

## COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS



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OTE TO £30K  
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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Distillers defence raises controversy over salary

Distillers yesterday found itself caught up in controversy over the salary of Bill Spengler, the American businessman recently appointed as deputy chairman and chief executive, after publishing details of its defence against Argyl Group's £1.9 billion takeover bid.

The defence document lists Mr Spengler's agreed remuneration as £120,000 per annum despite a Distiller letter dated October 21, which agrees his salary as "not less than £200,000", plus expenses for moving from the United States to Britain.

Such a level of salary would embarrass Mr John Connell, the Distillers chairman, who is paid at the rate of £134,000 a year.

Mr Spengler said yesterday that the £80,000 difference between the two figures was explained by a free flat in the West End of London, worth £34,000 in rent payments, and various pension arrangements.

All salaries of Distillers directors were stated net of pension contributions, Mr Spengler said.

Mr Spengler has a five-year contract running from last October. Six other Distillers directors, including Mr Connell the chairman, were awarded new five-year contracts last March.

Argyl said it would be complaining to the Takeover Panel over a claim in the document that "various companies now in the Argyl Group have more than once in the past been sued successfully for involvement in the passing off of foreign products as Scotch whisky".

Distillers said that Argyl was making an offer which was too low, was debt ridden and if accepted would jeopardize the future of the company. According to Distillers "Argyl is unsuited for the stewardship of the Scotch whisky industry because the majority of its business is in a UK discount supermarket operation".

Distillers, in a more positive vein, argue that since 1983 the company has been transformed with a radically changed management structure, a substantially altered marketing organization and a restructured production base. In the home market, five of the companies leading brands were showing volume sales increases for the first six months of the present year of well in excess of 20 per cent.

Westland chairman shows his skills

Sir John Cuckney, who was "manoeuvred" into the Westland chair in the summer, is the one bedroom voice to carry weight. He is a crisis manager with considerable experience (Mersey Docks, Crown Agents, John Brown and a practised hand in takeover situations as he showed most recently at Brooke Bond. Both bankers and shareholders deeply concerned with the fate of our low-flying helicopter company will be relieved, therefore, to see that he has moved to a more central position between the rival Westland bidders, Sikorsky-Fiat and the European consortium.

Yesterday, in a more characteristic unemotional and incisive tone, he asked Lloyds Merchant Bank, acting for the European consortium, "to draw together in a single proposal the various communications (some five in all) which they have made us over the past few weeks so that we can pass it to our shareholders in a readily understandable form".

The board's "appraisal" will be available "in good time" before the shareholders meet on January 14.

Sir John's supporters will be pleased to know that he had not lost any of his professional skills, even when he seemed ready, eager even, to deliver Westland into the hands of Sikorsky-Fiat with an air of lofty disdain for the Europeans. Having quickly grasped the fact that Westland was hovering on the brink of receivership, he wanted to have a deal in place that would save the company from dropping into the abyss. The approving sound of breathing, hysteresis, and splintering, debenture deeds will always concentrate the mind of an experienced company doctor.

It is hardly surprising that Sikorsky could deliver a concrete proposal faster than a five-company consortium which had come together quickly and in the early stages, could proceed only at the pace of the slowest member.

The consortium has now got its act

together, and Westland will shortly review, from a position of some strength, the competing bids it is offered.

## Knights of industry

New Year's honours for business, if they have a bias it is towards men who run Britain's older industries.

Godfrey Messervy, as chairman and chief executive of Lucas, has seen the company through some tough times; a knighthood is his reward. Man and boy with Lucas - he joined the CAV subsidiary as a trainee in 1949 - his stickiest time was in 1981-82, when Lucas directors gave themselves large salary increases at the same time that they were pushing through a big redundancy programme.

David Plawow is one of the golden boys of British management. He was "acquired" by Vickers when it took over Rolls-Royce where Mr Plawow had acquired an excellent track record. This former Vauxhall apprentice has laboured hard as chief executive of Vickers, again through difficult years. By his own standards, he has not quite succeeded, but he will. He too is knighted.

Derek Palmer's best recent achievement may have been to keep Bass away from the hands of unwelcome foreign predators. But throughout his chairmanship he has given an almost faultless performance. Financial intelligence and his ability to keep his eye on the ball have served Bass nobly.

He is knighted, as is John Dent, chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority and John Milne, chairman and managing director of Blue Circle Industries.

For Ian Fraser, a solitary City figure among the top awards, a knighthood will have tipped balance in what was undoubtedly an up and down year. Another Ian Fraser, he of Johnson Matthey Bankers, cropped up in the headlines a little too often and despite the head of Lazard's best efforts, cases of mistaken identity - as the *Daily Mail* discovered to its cost - did occur.

The knighthood is an appropriate accolade for a man of intellectual stature and incisive mind who might well have made a fine Governor of the Bank of England.

Ian Fraser retired as chairman of Lazard Brothers in August, after a distinguished 30-year career in the City. At S G Warburg he was senior "midwife" at the birth of the Eurobond market, moving from there to become the first head of the Takeover Panel.

His retirement from Lazard's is only a partial one, he intends to see through the flotation of the Trustee Savings Bank. The legal delays in the latter were a second major disappointment.

"Union" Jack Howard receives his knighthood for charitable services, which presumably do not encompass his role in various takeover battles. Friend of Lomax's "Tim" Rowland, and one of the stars of the Griffiths report on the alleged concert party purchases of House of Fraser shares, he emerged earlier this month as the owner of 5 per cent of Aitken Hume.

John Moore, financial Secretary to the Treasury, was widely tipped for promotion in Mrs Thatcher's September reshuffle. It did not happen then but his becoming a Privy Counsellor surely marks another stage in the progress of one of our best aspiring politicians.

## BA announces a late arrival

An embarrassed British Airways yesterday published its report and accounts for the year to the end of last March - some two weeks after announcing profits for the first half of the current financial year. If British Airways were already a public company, such a delay would be in breach of the Stock Exchange listing agreement.

Things could have been worse. At one stage it looked as if the company's row with its auditors, Ernst & Whinney, over the form of the accounts would delay their publication well into the new year. As it is, a £33 million provision taken above the line to cover the company's share of settling the main Laker litigation, but no provision against the fund of coupons offered to settle the separate class action, has done the trick. The accounts are unqualified.

The board expects the class action to be settled soon, allowing the company to present a completely "clean" prospectus to the investing public when it is floated in June.

# Imps-United Biscuits merger 'would save £30m a year'

By Alison Kadie

The proposed £1.3 billion merger between Imperial Group and United Biscuits would create annual cost savings of £30 million, which would arise in 1987 and be fully implemented by 1988, according to the merger document issued yesterday.

The two groups said they were confident further worthwhile savings would be identified after the merger.

The document also included an estimate of pretax profits of £235 million from Imperial in the year ended October 31, a rise of 6.5 per cent. Profits would have been £115 million higher, a rise of nearly 12 per cent, had there not been strikes at John Smith brewery in Tadcaster and at Golden Wonder crisps. Imperial also promised a total dividend of 9.6p, an increase of 12.3 per cent over 1984.

United Biscuits has estimated

pretax profits in the year to December 28 at £100 million, a rise of nearly 15 per cent. It shareholders would qualify for Imperial's final dividend if the merger went through.

Hanson Trust, which is bidding £1.9 billion for Imperial, attacked what it termed Imperial's low growth and said there was nothing in the document to dissuade it that the merger was against the interests of Imperial shareholders.

It criticized the dilution in earnings per share that the merger would mean and said that setting the date for the extraordinary meeting of Imperial shareholders to approve the merger as late as March 3 was a defensive move.

The Imperial - United Biscuits camp said that the 12 to 15 per cent dilution in earnings per share would be wiped out by a combination of the £30 million cost savings and an increase of one in the price-earnings ratio.



Geoffrey Kent: "estimate of savings is conservative"

Mr Geoffrey Kent, chairman of Imperial, said the fact that auditors had approved the estimate of £30 million cost savings for inclusion in the merger document indicated how conservative the figure was.

Imperial denied the date of the extraordinary meeting was defensive and said if Hanson Trust would declare its bid final

the meeting could be brought forward. It would be wrong for Imperial shareholders to have to make an irreversible decision without having all the facts.

Lord Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust, wrote to Imperial shareholders yesterday, sending them a copy of Hanson's report and accounts and pointing out Hanson's 49 per cent profits growth in 1985. The Hanson offer document for Imperial is due out by Friday at the latest.

Both Mr Kent and Sir Hector Laing, chairman of United Biscuits, have continued to stress the synergistic benefits of the merger which would create a British food company capable of competing with the American giants in the international arena.

Mr Kent said the Hanson offer was inadequate and lacked industrial logic. Imperial shares closed at 258p last night against Hanson's offer worth 236p a share.

## IN BRIEF

### Setback for Maxwell

Bid-spoiling tactics by the publisher Mr Robert Maxwell in the £280 million battle for Guinness Peat for the rival financial services group Britannia Arrow were declared a failure last night.

Mr Maxwell sold 200,000 shares in Guinness Peat at 69p. He had bought a block of 1.75 million this month at 72p.

There had been fears that selling the Guinness Peat shares at a sensitive time could depress the price and possibly jeopardize the bid. But the shares held steady yesterday at 70p.

Mr Guy Dawson, of Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank acting for Guinness Peat, said: "Mr Maxwell's tactics have not worked. The shares were easily absorbed in the market. If he tries to unload the rest this week we will pick them up ourselves."

Mr Maxwell is in a concert party with United Newspapers, which has acquired a 19.5 per cent stake in Britannia Arrow aimed at forcing Guinness Peat to weild its terms.

Britannia said that a telephone canvass of more 400 small shareholders, owning more than 5,000 shares had shown overwhelming support for the board.

However, the battle, which closes on Friday, will be determined by the City institutions. Britannia shares finished at 141p, 4p above the cash alternative offered by Guinness Peat.

### Ultramar gain

Ultramar Canada, an offshoot of the British oil company Ultramar, has gained permission to buy the eastern Canadian refining and marketing assets of Gulf Canada for \$120 million (£60 million).

### US index rise

The US Government's index of leading indicators rose a seasonally-adjusted 0.1 per cent in November after a revised 0.4 per cent increase in October.

British Steel is expected to dispose of its majority stake in Slater Steel, of Canada. A New York investment group and the brothers Mr David and Mr Paul Findgold, of Toronto, have made a \$5.4m 74.9 million bid for the company.

### Olivetti venture

Olivetti of Italy and Bull, the French group, have formed a company for producing and marketing automatic banking systems. It will be 51 per cent controlled by Olivetti, while Bull will hold 49 per cent.

### French hopes

French industrial output should continue to grow in the new year, after dipping slightly over the Christmas period, according to a monthly report by the country's national statistics institute.

### Belgian fall

Wholesale prices in Belgium declined by 0.18 per cent in November compared with October and were down 2.3 per cent compared with November 1984, according to the Ministry for Economic Affairs.

### Acquisition off

Spear and Jackson, the garden tools group, has dropped its planned acquisition of Falcon Industries' hand tools division. This comes after James Neill Holdings' takeover of Spear and Jackson.

| WINNERS           |               |              | LOSERS            |               |              |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Wine & Plastic    | Closing Price | Gain on year | Common Brothers   | Closing Price | Loss on year |
| Somportex Hidge   | 288.00        | 254.00 +747  | Acorn Computer    | 5.50          | 92.50 -84    |
| Grand Cent Inv    | 155.00        | 130.00 +220  | Burnett & Hellams | 40.00         | 325.49 -89   |
| Unigrip           | 28.00         | 21.00 +420   | Johansen Drilling | 20.00         | 135.00 -87   |
| Noble & Lund      | 121.00        | 87.50 +415   | Spectrum Group    | 21.00         | 114.00 -84   |
| British Benzol    | 84.00         | 51.00 +382   | Micro Focus Gp    | 22.00         | 118.00 -84   |
| Parkfield Group   | 60.00         | 48.50 +422   | Xylix             | 140.00        | 740.00 -84   |
| Robinson (Thomas) | 325.00        | 181.00 +355  | CPS Computer Gp   | 3.00          | 12.00 -80    |
| Ashley Ind Tst    | 162.00        | 124.00 +326  | TDs Chroma        | 23.00         | 120.00 -78   |
| Science Clark     | 71.00         | 53.00 +294   | Castle (GB)       | 108.00        | 387.00 -78   |
| Sunrise Photo     | 135.00        | 100.00 +266  | Oceanics Group    | 11.00         | 38.00 -78    |
| Times Veneer      | 93.00         | 67.00 +258   | Imtec Group       | 29.00         | 101.00 -78   |
| Arden & Cobden    | 30.50         | 21.81 +251   | Microvitec        | 18.00         | 60.00 -77    |
| Preswirth Hidge   | 808.00        | 558.00 +222  | Enrit Prod Servs  | 22.00         | 89.00 -76    |
| Liberty (non-vig) | 129.00        | 89.00 +223   | Fargabrook Group  | 11.00         | 32.00 -74    |
| Woodhouse & Hixon | 520.00        | 420.00 +210  | Memory Computer   | 26.00         | 75.00 -74    |
| Pantland Inds     | 45.00         | 30.00 +200   | Sound Diffusion   | 10.00         | 27.50 -73    |
| A & P Appledore   | 285.00        | 188.87 +180  | Aprioc Computers  | 34.00         | 92.00 -73    |
| Triton Europe     | 250.00        | 182.00 +168  | Telematrix        | 72.00         | 195.00 -73   |
| BBA Group         | 275.00        | 175.00 +175  | Blacks Leisure    | 94.00         | 237.00 -72   |
|                   | 139.00        | 85.20 +163   |                   | 14.00         | 34.00 -71    |

## Little-known wire group tops share table

By Derek Pain

Even when leading shares surge to peaks and mega takeover bids occur with a frequency which would have been incredible only a year ago, good little 'un will, in stock market terms, always beat a good big 'un.

That is once again the clear message in the winners' and losers' share table produced by Datastream, the City information service.

Shares of Distillers may have soared from 270p to 500p after the bitterly-contested £1,900 million bid from Argyl Group, but it is a little-known company Wire & Plastic Products, which heads the winners' table, with a 747 per cent gain.

Distillers were 230p advance falls far short of qualifying for a place in the top twenty.

WPP, an obscure, moderately successful maker of industrial wire and sheet metal products, has attained its table-topping distinction on hope rather than achievement.

Its ascent began in May when Mr Martin Sorrell, finance

director of Saatchi & Saatchi, the advertising group, and Mr Preston Rahl, a partner in Henderson Crosswhite, the broker, subscribed £251,000 for a 27 per cent shareholding. For the cash injection WPP shares were valued at 38p.

The stratospheric progress was given fresh strength early this month when Saatchi & Saatchi acquired a 10 per cent shareholding. Some in the City see WPP as becoming Saatchi & Saatchi's second force in the communications world.

The runner-up has also arrived on hope, rather than achievement. Somportex Holdings, coming up for its 100th anniversary and known for the Slush Puppy soft drink, has been a high flyer in the past. But a £246,000 loss in the year to April 30 sent its shares below their 25p par value.

The along came Mr Nigel Wray, who runs the Fleet Street Letter tip sheet (now part of the Barham Group) and Mr Clive Mattock, who is with Fluke & Co, the broker.

They have announced the sale of Somportex's confectionery side and hope to expand the group into "a major business in the food industry".

Noble & Lund, a Gateshead engineer, and Grand Central Investment Holdings, once a plantation company, also owe their prominence to their "shell" prospects.

Parkfield Group, the highest riser among the USM contingent, owes its success to the revamping exercise carried out by Mr Roger Felber, its chairman. Ashley Industrial Trust, a plywood group, comes in at number seven because Robert Stephens Holdings has acquired a 29.2 per cent shareholding.

RSH is the private company of a highly successful entrepreneur, Mr Stephen Rubin. It is through RSH that Mr Rubin controls Penland Industries, in third place last year with a 418 per cent gain and 17th in this year's top twenty with a 190 per cent advance.

Thomas Robinson, a Rochdale engineer, has attracted

attention because Mr Graham Rudd has built a 12.5 per cent shareholding and has become chairman.

Among others in the top twenty Spencer Clark Metal Industries has accepted a bid from Williams. Revamping exercises are expected at British Benzol, Times Veneer and Unigrip, and Mr Jeremy Pearce, who has proved himself capable of successfully reshaping companies, has descended on Sanagers Photographic.

Freestrich Holdings has been groomed by Mr Paul Levinson and has interests from opticians shops to pop T-shirts; Arden & Cobden Hotels is the new vehicle of Mr Henry Edwards, who created the Centre and Comfort hotel chains.

The losers are a motley collection with high technology stocks occupying much of the table.

But the worst performer is the Common Brothers shipping group which has been kept afloat by a financial restructuring.

## Boesky link in battle for Carbide

From Mike Graham New York

A new player may be entering the Union Carbide - GAF arena in the battle for a takeover of the chemicals group. A group of companies controlled by Mr Ivan Boesky, the New York investor, announced that they hold about 6.6 per cent of Union Carbide shares.

Mr Boesky said in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission that he acquired the stake of almost 4.5 million shares "in connection with merger arbitrage and other investment activities".

Some analysts believe that Mr Boesky may play an important role in the Union Carbide board which is fighting off a hostile takeover bid from GAF, a New Jersey chemical, and building materials company.

GAF shareholders were given a jolt yesterday when the company announced it would issue warrants to lenders to buy as many as 7.8 million GAF shares. The warrants would be to raise the money to buy Union Carbide.

Shareholders face heavy dilutions - up to 30 per cent - of their holdings in GAF if the warrants are sold, analysts estimate. The move would increase GAF's shares outstanding by 44 per cent.

GAF's stock has soared since the takeover bid was announced. Because GAF is a much smaller company than Union Carbide, each share would control proportionally more of Union Carbide. However, if the warrants are issued, each GAF share would represent less in terms of Union Carbide's earnings and assets.

Union Carbide's board will meet on Thursday to consider GAF's bid, but it seems likely that the board may sweeten its own bid of \$85 a share in cash and securities for 35 per cent of its share. GAF's amended offer is worth \$74 a share.

## Rate stays

The finance house base rate is to remain unchanged at 12 per cent for January, the Finance Houses Association said yesterday.

## CBI chief wants school 'revolution'

A call for an "industrial revolution" in Britain's schools and universities has been made by Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry.

In a new year message to CBI members he said: "1986 has been designated 'Industry Year' yet I find it quite extraordinary that we should need such an event."

"Britain, was after all, where the industrial revolution started. Why should we now need another revolution to persuade people that industry matters?"

"In countries like the United States, Germany and Japan both young and old people understand that every year is industry year. That is why their nation's products sell so successfully in world markets."

"We need another revolution, not only in industry but

in our schools and universities, so that teachers and students alike understand that without the wealth businesses create there would be no schools and universities, no hospitals, no roads, and none of the other public services that we have all taken for granted for far too long."

"We need to ensure that industry gets a far bigger share of the talent available from our universities and schools."

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WALL STREET

| Dec 27 | Dec 28 | Dec 27 | Dec 28     | Dec 27 | Dec 28 |
|--------|--------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| AMR    | 40 3/4 | 40 3/4 | Exxon Corp | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| ASA    | 34 1/4 | 34 1/4 | Gen Corp   | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Alcoa  | 34 1/4 | 34 1/4 | Gen Corp   | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Alcoa  | 34 1/4 | 34 1/4 | Gen Corp   | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Alcoa  | 34 1/4 | 34 1/4 | Gen Corp   | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Alcoa  | 34 1/4 | 34 1/4 | Gen Corp   | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Alcoa  | 34 1/4 | 34 1/4 | Gen Corp   | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Alcoa  | 34 1/4 | 34 1/4 | Gen Corp   | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Alcoa  | 34 1/4 | 34 1/4 | Gen Corp   | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Alcoa  | 34 1/4 | 34 1/4 | Gen Corp   | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |

Dow rise continues

New York (Agencies) - Prices opened higher yesterday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones Industrial average, which rose by 16.51 points to 1543.00 on Friday, was up by 2.52 points to 1545.52 on Monday. Advances led declines by 393 crossing the NYSE after. Share prices rose quickly in light trading on Friday, aided by another wave of discount rate cut speculation and by year-end investment strategies. Mr. John Burnett of Donaldson Lufkin and Jenrette said: "It was a very hot market with a scarcity of sellers and plenty of buyers." Mr. Burnett said there seemed to be a last-minute rush by some portfolio managers to raise their investment in equities. Many other market players were not in at all as most people were comfortable with the level of stock prices they were holding and were not inclined, at this point, to change, he added. And Mr. Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman commented: "The market is in a clear-cut, well-defined upward trend and there is no reason for it not to maintain an upward course." He said corporate earnings in the first quarter of 1986 should compare favourably with the disappointing ones of the first quarter of 1985.

COMMODITIES

Most markets took their breathers yesterday. Coffee, however, was active again yesterday as values rose after the recent selling bout. The market still awaits official crop figures from Brazil. A smaller Brazilian soybean crop has largely been discounted. But pepper prices could go up after estimates that the 1985-86 crop will be 90,000 tonnes - some 30,000 below requirements. This will be the third year in which there has been a shortfall. Currencies and precious metals were inactive. Oil did not respond to the news that Iran will abandon Kharg Island.

COMMODITIES

| Commodity | Price  | Change |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| Gold      | 340.00 | +0.50  |
| Silver    | 16.00  | +0.10  |
| Copper    | 1.50   | +0.02  |
| Aluminum  | 0.80   | +0.01  |
| Steel     | 0.40   | +0.01  |
| Wheat     | 1.20   | +0.01  |
| Corn      | 0.90   | +0.01  |
| Soybeans  | 0.70   | +0.01  |
| Pepper    | 1.00   | +0.05  |
| Oil       | 25.00  | +0.10  |

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

| Country            | Rate     | Change |
|--------------------|----------|--------|
| US Dollar          | 1.00     | 0.00   |
| UK Pound           | 0.75     | +0.01  |
| Swiss Franc        | 1.50     | +0.02  |
| Japanese Yen       | 160.00   | +1.00  |
| West German Mark   | 2.00     | +0.01  |
| French Franc       | 6.50     | +0.05  |
| Italian Lira       | 1,360.00 | +10.00 |
| Spanish Peseta     | 166.67   | +1.00  |
| Portuguese Escudo  | 200.48   | +2.00  |
| Belgian Franc      | 36.36    | +0.10  |
| Dutch Guilder      | 2.20     | +0.01  |
| Australian Dollar  | 0.70     | +0.01  |
| New Zealand Dollar | 0.60     | +0.01  |
| South African Rand | 1.50     | +0.02  |
| Israeli Sheqel     | 1.80     | +0.05  |
| Indian Rupee       | 45.00    | +0.50  |
| Pakistani Rupee    | 100.00   | +1.00  |
| Sri Lankan Rupee   | 150.00   | +2.00  |
| Thai Baht          | 50.00    | +1.00  |
| Singapore Dollar   | 0.70     | +0.01  |
| Malaysian Ringgit  | 0.50     | +0.01  |
| Indonesian Rupiah  | 1,500.00 | +10.00 |
| Philippine Peso    | 50.00    | +1.00  |
| Thai Baht          | 50.00    | +1.00  |
| Singapore Dollar   | 0.70     | +0.01  |
| Malaysian Ringgit  | 0.50     | +0.01  |
| Indonesian Rupiah  | 1,500.00 | +10.00 |
| Philippine Peso    | 50.00    | +1.00  |

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

| Month     | Rate   | Change  |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| Spot      | 0.7500 | +0.0100 |
| 1 month   | 0.7510 | +0.0110 |
| 3 months  | 0.7520 | +0.0120 |
| 6 months  | 0.7530 | +0.0130 |
| 9 months  | 0.7540 | +0.0140 |
| 12 months | 0.7550 | +0.0150 |

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

| Country            | Rate     | Change |
|--------------------|----------|--------|
| US Dollar          | 1.00     | 0.00   |
| UK Pound           | 0.75     | +0.01  |
| Swiss Franc        | 1.50     | +0.02  |
| Japanese Yen       | 160.00   | +1.00  |
| West German Mark   | 2.00     | +0.01  |
| French Franc       | 6.50     | +0.05  |
| Italian Lira       | 1,360.00 | +10.00 |
| Spanish Peseta     | 166.67   | +1.00  |
| Portuguese Escudo  | 200.48   | +2.00  |
| Belgian Franc      | 36.36    | +0.10  |
| Dutch Guilder      | 2.20     | +0.01  |
| Australian Dollar  | 0.70     | +0.01  |
| New Zealand Dollar | 0.60     | +0.01  |
| South African Rand | 1.50     | +0.02  |
| Israeli Sheqel     | 1.80     | +0.05  |
| Indian Rupee       | 45.00    | +0.50  |
| Pakistani Rupee    | 100.00   | +1.00  |
| Sri Lankan Rupee   | 150.00   | +2.00  |
| Thai Baht          | 50.00    | +1.00  |
| Singapore Dollar   | 0.70     | +0.01  |
| Malaysian Ringgit  | 0.50     | +0.01  |
| Indonesian Rupiah  | 1,500.00 | +10.00 |
| Philippine Peso    | 50.00    | +1.00  |

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

| Contract            | Price  | Change |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| 3 month Eurodollar  | 98.25  | +0.01  |
| 6 month Eurodollar  | 98.25  | +0.01  |
| 9 month Eurodollar  | 98.25  | +0.01  |
| 12 month Eurodollar | 98.25  | +0.01  |
| 3 month Sterling    | 154.00 | +0.50  |
| 6 month Sterling    | 154.00 | +0.50  |
| 9 month Sterling    | 154.00 | +0.50  |
| 12 month Sterling   | 154.00 | +0.50  |

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

| Market              | Rate   | Change |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| 3 month Eurodollar  | 98.25  | +0.01  |
| 6 month Eurodollar  | 98.25  | +0.01  |
| 9 month Eurodollar  | 98.25  | +0.01  |
| 12 month Eurodollar | 98.25  | +0.01  |
| 3 month Sterling    | 154.00 | +0.50  |
| 6 month Sterling    | 154.00 | +0.50  |
| 9 month Sterling    | 154.00 | +0.50  |
| 12 month Sterling   | 154.00 | +0.50  |

EURO-CURRENCY DEPOSITS

| Term      | Rate  | Change |
|-----------|-------|--------|
| 1 month   | 98.25 | +0.01  |
| 3 months  | 98.25 | +0.01  |
| 6 months  | 98.25 | +0.01  |
| 9 months  | 98.25 | +0.01  |
| 12 months | 98.25 | +0.01  |

GOLD

| Commodity | Price  | Change |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| Gold      | 340.00 | +0.50  |
| Silver    | 16.00  | +0.10  |
| Copper    | 1.50   | +0.02  |
| Aluminum  | 0.80   | +0.01  |
| Steel     | 0.40   | +0.01  |
| Wheat     | 1.20   | +0.01  |
| Corn      | 0.90   | +0.01  |
| Soybeans  | 0.70   | +0.01  |
| Pepper    | 1.00   | +0.05  |
| Oil       | 25.00  | +0.10  |

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

| Trust              | Price | Change |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| First State Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Fidelity Fund      | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Investment Company | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Capital Fund       | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Global Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Technology Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Healthcare Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Energy Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Real Estate Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Commodity Fund     | 10.00 | +0.10  |

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

| Trust              | Price | Change |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| First State Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Fidelity Fund      | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Investment Company | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Capital Fund       | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Global Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Technology Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Healthcare Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Energy Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Real Estate Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Commodity Fund     | 10.00 | +0.10  |

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

| Trust              | Price | Change |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| First State Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Fidelity Fund      | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Investment Company | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Capital Fund       | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Global Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Technology Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Healthcare Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Energy Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Real Estate Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Commodity Fund     | 10.00 | +0.10  |

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS

| Trust              | Price | Change |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| First State Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Fidelity Fund      | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Investment Company | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Capital Fund       | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Global Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Technology Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Healthcare Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Energy Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Real Estate Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Commodity Fund     | 10.00 | +0.10  |

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS

| Trust              | Price | Change |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| First State Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Fidelity Fund      | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Investment Company | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Capital Fund       | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Global Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Technology Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Healthcare Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Energy Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Real Estate Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Commodity Fund     | 10.00 | +0.10  |

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS

| Trust              | Price | Change |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| First State Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Fidelity Fund      | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Investment Company | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Capital Fund       | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Global Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Technology Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Healthcare Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Energy Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Real Estate Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Commodity Fund     | 10.00 | +0.10  |

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS

| Trust              | Price | Change |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| First State Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Fidelity Fund      | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Investment Company | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Capital Fund       | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Global Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Technology Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Healthcare Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Energy Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Real Estate Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Commodity Fund     | 10.00 | +0.10  |

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS

| Trust              | Price | Change |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| First State Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Fidelity Fund      | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Investment Company | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Capital Fund       | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Global Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Technology Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Healthcare Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Energy Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Real Estate Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Commodity Fund     | 10.00 | +0.10  |

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS

| Trust              | Price | Change |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| First State Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Fidelity Fund      | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Investment Company | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Capital Fund       | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Global Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Technology Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Healthcare Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Energy Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Real Estate Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Commodity Fund     | 10.00 | +0.10  |

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS

| Trust              | Price | Change |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| First State Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Fidelity Fund      | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Investment Company | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Capital Fund       | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Global Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Technology Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Healthcare Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Energy Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Real Estate Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Commodity Fund     | 10.00 | +0.10  |

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS

| Trust              | Price | Change |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| First State Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Fidelity Fund      | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Investment Company | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Capital Fund       | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Global Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Technology Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Healthcare Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Energy Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Real Estate Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Commodity Fund     | 10.00 | +0.10  |

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS

| Trust              | Price | Change |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| First State Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Fidelity Fund      | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Investment Company | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Capital Fund       | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Global Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Technology Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Healthcare Fund    | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Energy Fund        | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Real Estate Fund   | 10.00 | +0.10  |
| Commodity Fund     | 10.00 | +0.10  |



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THE SCOTSMAN DECEMBER 30.

## Distillers ready to punch back in bid battle

By JAMES DOW, Our Business Editor

The Distillers Company will today launch a "vigorous, aggressive and punchy" defence against the £1.9 billion takeover bid by James Gulliver's Argyll Group after a hectic weekend to get loose ends tied prior to tomorrow's deadline for the lodging of the defence document.

The Distillers directors were closeted with their advisors all day at a meeting in London on Saturday and it was only yesterday that the printing of the 22-page document got under way.

At the same time, Distillers, for so long regarded as a faceless and at times ponderous company, has produced a 14-minute video outlining its strengths and its recent progress and starring many of its executives, who speak glowingly about the company's market shares and international image.

"We are going to be ready for a fight," Mr Ian Ross, the Distillers spokesman in Scotland, said yesterday. "The mood at our meeting yesterday was vigorous and buoyant. If the bid is referred (to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission) we will be quite happy, but if not we will take it in our stride and are ready for a fight."

The Argyll offer closes on January 7 — the date by which the Government has to make up its mind about a referral.

Tom Crainey writes: Two Labour MPs appealed at the weekend for the Argyll group's bid to be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The Alliance MP in Scotland, including the Liberal leader, Mr David Steel, have previously backed a referral of

the bid, while Labour members appear to be in favour of an Argyll takeover.

But there has been growing unease over the political backing the Argyll bid has attracted from Conservative sources.

Mr George Foulkes claimed in a letter to Mr Leon Brittan, the Trade and Industry Secretary, that a referral would be in the public interest besides being "a matter of propriety".

In his letter, Mr Foulkes said he was concerned at what he described as the undue enthusiasm for, and involvement in, the Argyll bid from within the Conservative Party.

He referred to Argyll engaging as a consultant, Mr Alex Fletcher, MP, until recently a Minister within the Trade Department, to the public support of the bid from Sir James Goolish, chairman of the Scottish Conservative Party, and to the involvement of Saatchi and Saatchi, the Conservative party's advertising agency.

Mr William McKelvey, MP for Kilmarnock and Loudoun, who has a Distillers blending plant employing more than 1,000 people in his constituency, has also called for a referral. His appeal reflects concern for future job prospects in the event of an Argyll takeover.

Distillers zoom in — Page 9

MORNING ADVERTISER DECEMBER 24.

## Problem present for Argyll chief GULLIVER'S TROUBLES!

ARGYLL chairman Jimmy Gulliver found an unpleasant surprise in his Christmas stocking.

PAUL MOSLEY REPORTS

The Scottish entrepreneur faces three issues that will shed less than favourable light on his £1.8bn bid for the giant Distillers Company.

Firstly, Mr Gulliver faces close scrutiny from the Takeover Panel as a result of a formal complaint from Distillers. It is angry about advertisements in Sunday's newspapers that claim its flagship whisky brand, Johnnie Walker, has lost up to one third of volume sales since 1977.

A spokesman described Argyll's advert as "a distorted and inaccurate assassination job".

The Panel is thought to have already made its decision whether to refer Argyll's bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Its verdict is expected to be announced next week.

Mr Gulliver also finds his

group in the limelight for its own Scotch whisky dealings. Satirical magazine "Private Eye" printed an item in this week's issue about Argyll falling foul of the Scotch Whisky Association.

It reported that the SWA took successful action against the Argyll-owned ADP Whisky Exports company in 1979 for "misleadingly labelled" admixtures — bulk whisky mixed with local spirit — in Portugal, Austria and Ecuador. It cost Argyll £3,000 in damages.

Another action was brought by the SWA against three Argyll companies — Glen Nevis Distillery, Barton International and ADP — four days

before it made its bid for Distillers on December 2. It concerns admixtures in Panama. But Argyll marketing director Peter Howitt dismissed the issue as "a storm in a teacup". He claimed it involved "a very small shipment with a relatively small amount of money involved".

There is a growing fear in the City that the Monopolies and Mergers Commission is about to be swamped with work. The drinks industry has certainly contributed with bids from Scottish and Newcastle for Matthew Brown and more recently Elders IXL for Allied-Lyons taking months of the commissions time.

## Younger aide calls for referral of Argyll bid

By Our Business Correspondent

Distillers appears to be making headway in its campaign to have Argyll's £1.9 billion takeover bid referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for investigation.

Mr Alex Pollock, Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, has come out in favour of a reference after meetings with the chairmen of both companies.

The stance taken by Mr Pollock, Conservative MP for Moray, is a considerable breakthrough for Distillers.

Scottish Office pressure for a reference would almost cer-

tainly swing the decision in favour of Distillers, which is the dominant producer of Scotch whisky.

Mr Pollock said: "Only the view of who is better equipped to protect the generic value of this product, which is so dependant on its quality image for its survival and success."

Mr John Connell, the Distillers chairman, has had a number of meetings with Mr George Younger over the last two weeks.

Argyll is expected to dispatch its formal offer document to Distillers shareholders shortly.

THE TIMES DECEMBER 17.

# With respect Argyll, here are a few cuttings you seem to have missed.

Argyll have been quick to reproduce any press cutting that suits their cause.

And very happy to ignore any that don't.

Extracts from the newspapers are regularly featured in Argyll's advertisements and booklets, but damaging pieces somehow get passed over.

The fact is, press comments vary between pro and con on any given subject.

One writer's meat is another's poison.

So why such a reliance on the press cutting?

Could it be that Argyll have nothing worthwhile to say for themselves?

## The Distillers Company plc.

This advertisement is published by The Distillers Company plc, whose directors (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate. Each of the directors accepts responsibility accordingly.



STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities remain firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 23. Dealings End, Jan 10. Contango Day, Jan 13. Settlement Day, Jan 20.  
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.  
If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

| No.                | Company                 | Your<br>gains or<br>loss |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| DRAPERY AND STORES |                         |                          |
| 1                  | By Home Stores          |                          |
| 2                  | Smith (WR) 'A'          |                          |
| 3                  | Habitat Mothercare      |                          |
| 4                  | Preedy (Alfred)         |                          |
| 5                  | Sears                   |                          |
| 6                  | Freemans                |                          |
| 7                  | Burton                  |                          |
| 8                  | Goldberg (A)            |                          |
| 9                  | Edi                     |                          |
| 10                 | Lee Cooper              |                          |
| BUILDING AND ROADS |                         |                          |
| 11                 | Atwoods                 |                          |
| 12                 | Barnett Dorr            |                          |
| 13                 | Taylor Woodrow          |                          |
| 14                 | Tilbury Group           |                          |
| 15                 | Tarmac                  |                          |
| 16                 | Blue Circle             |                          |
| 17                 | Monk (A)                |                          |
| 18                 | Brown & Jackson         |                          |
| 19                 | Mowlem (John)           |                          |
| 20                 | Turriff                 |                          |
| INDUSTRIALS A-D    |                         |                          |
| 21                 | Babcock                 |                          |
| 22                 | Br Syphon               |                          |
| 23                 | Ribby (I)               |                          |
| 24                 | Charles Int             |                          |
| 25                 | Barney                  |                          |
| 26                 | Bodycote                |                          |
| 27                 | Berisford (S&W)         |                          |
| 28                 | BTR                     |                          |
| 29                 | Boots                   |                          |
| 30                 | Desomer                 |                          |
| ELECTICALS         |                         |                          |
| 31                 | Lee Refrigeration       |                          |
| 32                 | Kade                    |                          |
| 33                 | STC                     |                          |
| 34                 | Unit Leasing            |                          |
| 35                 | Mernec                  |                          |
| 36                 | Presac                  |                          |
| 37                 | Whitworth Elec          |                          |
| 38                 | Br Telecom 90p F        |                          |
| 39                 | Telephone Rentals       |                          |
| 40                 | Thorn EMI               |                          |
| 41                 | Time Newspapers Limited | Your Daily Total         |

| Weekly Dividend   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £30,000 in Saturday's newspaper. |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| MON   | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT | TOTAL |
|   |     |     |     |     |     |       |

BRITISH FUNDS

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

| FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS |          |                   |       |     |       |     |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 1985 High             | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
| 105                   | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                   | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                   | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                   | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                   | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                   | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                   | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                   | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                   | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                   | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

| OVER FIFTEEN YEARS |          |                   |       |     |       |     |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 1985 High          | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
| 105                | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105                | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

Prospective real redemption yield on projected inflation rate (0.0%) of (a) 5% and (b) 10%

BREWERIES

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

BUILDING AND ROADS

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

CINEMAS AND TV

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

DRAPERY AND STORES

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

ELECTRICALS

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

FINANCE AND LAND

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

FOODS

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

HOTELS AND CATERERS

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

INDUSTRIALS A-D

| 1985 High | 1985 Low | Company           | Price | Chg | Ytd % | P/E |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 105       | 105      | British American  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Columbia  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Electric  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Gas       | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Overseas  | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Petroleum | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Telecom   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Water     | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |
| 105       | 105      | British Airways   | 105   | 0   | 0     | 10  |

INDUSTRIALS E-K











FOOTBALL: KENDALL'S MOST DEFIANT OPPONENT COULD BE JACK FROST

## Everton again team of the year after another great comeback

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

Everton, who won almost everything except the pools and the FA Cup last season, can claim to have collected yet another honour, albeit an unofficial one. Judged on points earned over the last 12 months, the League champions and holders of the European Cup Winners' Cup and the FA Cup are the first division team of the year, as they were in 1984.

It is worth recalling that Howard Kendall was in danger of losing his managerial position at Goodison Park exactly two years ago. The transformation has been remarkable. In their subsequent 86 fixtures his side have gained more victories (51), had fewer defeats (17) and scored more goals (173) than any other club in the first division.

When set alongside such lofty standards, Everton's start this season was indifferent. At the beginning of November they were lagging 17 points behind Manchester United and any chance of successfully defending their title seemed to have been snuffed out, a black hole. But they have since re-emerged and climbed to within three points of United.

So rapid has been their progress, which began with a 6-1 humiliation of Arsenal and included comfortable victories over United on Boxing Day and Sheffield Wednesday last Saturday, that they could greet the new year as the leaders. Yet they are likely to be dented by the weather, if not Newcastle United, in the North-east.

The pitch at St James' Park, which was too hard for Saturday's game against

### 1985 first division table

| Pos | Team           | P  | W  | D | L  | F  | A  | Pts |
|-----|----------------|----|----|---|----|----|----|-----|
| 1   | Everton        | 22 | 11 | 5 | 6  | 44 | 29 | 27  |
| 2   | Manchester Utd | 22 | 11 | 4 | 7  | 38 | 28 | 26  |
| 3   | Sheff Wed      | 22 | 10 | 6 | 6  | 35 | 28 | 26  |
| 4   | Sheff Utd      | 22 | 10 | 5 | 7  | 32 | 27 | 25  |
| 5   | Tottenham      | 22 | 10 | 4 | 8  | 31 | 28 | 24  |
| 6   | Arsenal        | 22 | 9  | 6 | 7  | 30 | 27 | 24  |
| 7   | Nottingham F   | 22 | 9  | 5 | 8  | 28 | 27 | 23  |
| 8   | Southampton    | 22 | 9  | 4 | 9  | 27 | 28 | 22  |
| 9   | Leeds          | 22 | 8  | 6 | 8  | 26 | 27 | 22  |
| 10  | West Ham       | 22 | 8  | 5 | 9  | 25 | 28 | 21  |
| 11  | Cardiff        | 22 | 8  | 4 | 10 | 24 | 29 | 20  |
| 12  | QPR            | 22 | 7  | 6 | 9  | 23 | 28 | 19  |
| 13  | Sheff F        | 22 | 7  | 5 | 10 | 22 | 29 | 18  |
| 14  | Derby          | 22 | 7  | 4 | 11 | 21 | 30 | 17  |
| 15  | Millwall       | 22 | 6  | 6 | 10 | 20 | 29 | 16  |
| 16  | Coventry       | 22 | 6  | 5 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 15  |
| 17  | Wolves         | 22 | 6  | 4 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 14  |
| 18  | Leicester      | 22 | 5  | 6 | 11 | 17 | 32 | 13  |
| 19  | Blackburn      | 22 | 5  | 5 | 12 | 16 | 33 | 12  |
| 20  | West Brom      | 22 | 4  | 6 | 12 | 15 | 34 | 11  |

● The table excludes the clubs that were relegated and promoted during the year.

United to take place, still resembles a patch of green concrete. It will be inspected at noon today by Russell Cushing, Newcastle's secretary, said: "It is not looking good. We have had another heavy frost and if the sub-zero temperatures continue - the match will be off."

United, whose defence was as solid in 1985 as the turf at Newcastle, will not complain if another of their fixtures is postponed. Even though they are to away to Birmingham City, who have won away only once so far this season, they would prefer to wait until Bryan Robson is restored to their line-up.

The conditions may delay him as well. He started training again last Friday and was to test his fitness later in the week

before being considered for next Saturday's FA Cup third-round tie against Rochdale. But, after missing their influential captain for a costly two months, United are unlikely to risk him on unforgiving surfaces.

Ron Atkinson, who returned to Manchester last Saturday in time to watch Bailey make several notable saves for the reserves in a 2-0 win over their City neighbours, will still prefer Turner in goal. Ron Saunders, whose side have collected a mere two points in the last 10 weeks, can afford no such luxury. Half of his outfield players are doubtful.

Chelsea, the most successful of the first division newcomers this year, are expected to replace the injured McAllister with Canoville at West Ham United. Their surprising rise to second place has been based on their performance at Stamford Bridge, where they have won all but one of their 11 fixtures.

Yet West Ham, two points behind them, are equally inhospitable hosts. They have not lost at Upton Park since their opening appearance there, against Luton Town on August 24.

Liverpool, who were beaten seven times in 1985, have lost twice in a month. Kenny Dalglish's lone problem, apart from convincing himself that he should play an active role, is the fitness of McMahon. Sheffield Wednesday are not so fortunate. Sterland returns from suspension but five others could be ruled out by injury.

The weather remains a serious threat to many fixtures, particularly in the North and even as far south as Ipswich Town.

## Real Madrid recover in style

While French, Italian and West German League football went into hibernation, the Spaniards played and Real Madrid stayed at the head of the Championship at the turn of the year. Yet at half-time they were a goal behind to modest Real Sociedad, for whom the Argentine centre forward Calderin had scored in the 41st minute.

In the second half Real swept Real aside. Michael scored a fulminating equaliser from over 35 yards, another long range shot from the international sweeper, the blond Macedo, gave Real the lead, and the Argentine held on to escape goals for strikers, Vialdo and Sanjaume, who must still have dreams of the coming World Cup.

Terry Venables's Barcelona did manage to win when this Sunday against Racing Santander, another far from famous team, but their goals came only in the last 10 minutes. Yet another long shot, this one by the stocky Spanish international, midfielder, played the break the deadlock. Then Carrasco, the international winger, got another.

Will Scheiner maintains his attempt to become a Spanish international. With this definitely keep him out of West Germany's team for the World Cup. At least he did play the whole game on Sunday after being substituted the previous Sunday in the derby against

### WORLD FOOTBALL

Brian Glenville

Real Sociedad, the first time in his career at Real Sociedad he has been taken off for any reason other than injury.

A great surprise was the defeat in Seville of Atletico Madrid, after 11 weeks without a loss. Marcos did equalise Alvarez's fourth minute fourth minute goal, but the Argentine headed a splendid winner.

In an extraordinary counter-attack, the mayor of Toulouse, Francois Trucy, has overruled the club's president, Jean-Louis Lescage, and is now in charge for the rest of the season. Trucy is not over-enthusiastic about the move, but he is the director on Thursday.

Last Saturday night, Lescage was in fact overruled by the rest of his board but refused to accept the decision because he said every member was there. Dalglish, once a French international right winger, had been superseded by a former Tottenham player in Paul Craxie.

Will Brazil decide to leave their World Cup team on the Sao Paulo

club and make their manager, Claudio, his successor. His name has already been mentioned as a possible team manager, and now that Sao Paulo have won the State Championship, now that Falcao has been a second time, the club is in a controlling influence in midfield, the idea must become increasingly attractive.

Not least because three of the most gifted players of the world youth title in Moscow are playing splendidly for Sao Paulo. Miller, the attacking midfielder player with the head left footed shot, the creative inside forward (Brazil, who invented 4-2-4, still use the differentiating term) who was named best player of the youth tournament, and is now 19, Saldan, a 22-year-old defender.

Next Monday is Rome, the Deputy Public prosecutor resumes his investigation of the Roma-Vio-Ventura case, Senator Vio, the Roma president, Vio admits he had a 100 million lire to a third party to help Vio, the French referee of the Roma v Dundee United second leg European Cup semi-final of April, 1984. Vio says he paid the money, in an attempt to keep the identity of a mysterious "Mr Big".

Brian Glenville is football correspondent of the Sunday Times.

## PFA want to bring in 'sin bins'

"Sin Bins" and a return to an appeals system for referees are among the items PFA officials will raise at a meeting with referees, managers and Football League representatives next week.

The meeting is given added impetus by the recent spate of sendings-off and bookings. Gordon Taylor, the PFA secretary, said yesterday: "We are very concerned about the way things are going. There seems to be little consistency between referees and linesmen, some of the decisions are being made on a whim and little use made of the referee's authority."

A series of pre-season meetings between players and officials were intended to improve matters. "Instead, the end product has been an alarming rise in bookings and dismissals," added Taylor. "The players know people jump in and blame them but really they feel officials often act too quickly. Even people who do not normally get involved in such comments are telling us they are concerned about the inconsistency."

"We are getting to a stage where the players feel we have to look at different methods.

"These would need FIFA approval, but on the home front we may have to look at changing the disciplinary points for certain offences and a sin bin system. At present the only appeal is for 'mistaken identity' and Danny Wallace, Southampton's black striker, was charged only last week after provoking a sin bin players' jump in and blame them but really they feel officials often act too quickly. Even people who do not normally get involved in such comments are telling us they are concerned about the inconsistency."

### Kick-off switch at Brentford

Brentford have switched the kick-off time for their third division match with North County tomorrow from 11.00am to 3.00pm.

The two Milk Cup quarter-finals scheduled for Tuesday, January 14 have been switched to the following: Queens Park Rangers and Chelsea and Liverpool and Ipswich Town. All four quarter-final matches will now be played on January 15.

## Dalglish's £300,000 testimonial year

Kenny Dalglish will make British sporting history by becoming the first person to receive £250,000 from a testimonial year. Liverpool's player-manager is to be honoured with a match at Hampden Park between home-based Scottish internationals and a team of Angles.

Dalglish will also be the guest of honour at dinners in Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen in tribute to one of Scotland's greatest footballers.

Alex Ferguson, the Aberdeen and Scotland manager, will take charge of the home-based selection and Tommy Docherty, a former Scotland manager, will take charge of the Angles, who will include Dalglish.

Such is Dalglish's popularity in his native Scotland that Hampden Park could be filled to its capacity of 73,000.

The clubs are playing with the aim of raising money for the World Cup finals for the fourth successive time.

### Revolution takes back seat on derby day

Thoughts of an impending revolution by the leading clubs may be clouding official minds today but Scotland's football supporters are little concerned with such matters as they await what should be one of the most exciting New Year programmes the premier division has known.

As always, the match between the Old Firm will attract the largest attendance. Even if Celtic and Rangers have been entering their clash with as much enthusiasm as ever, with home advantage, Celtic may have a more confident mood.

But nothing pulls out that extra ounce of determination from Jack Wallace's faltering side than the sight of a green and white jersey and 80 Scottish neutrals is ever foolish enough to forecast a result, no matter how well or badly the old enemies are performing.

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Dalglish: one of Scotland's greatest footballers

## Britain victorious in Southern Cross after anxious finish

From John Roberson

Hobart

Despite frustrating calms only 12 miles from the finishing line, the British team confirmed their victory yesterday in the Southern Cross Cup when Highland Fling and Cifalene III finished eighth and tenth on handicap in the Sydney to Hobart race. This gave them a winning margin of nearly 300 points over the New Zealand B team.

The British team effort is particularly rewarding when one considers that only two of the three yachts finished this quintuple points scoring final race of the series. The victory is also a triumph for a new generation of British ocean racers and charterers. Irvine Laidlaw and Peter Whipp, the owners of Highland Fling and Panda, and Chris Griffiths, the charterer of Cifalene III, are all under 40 years old.

Whipp, the team champion, has an ocean racing history that goes back about seven years. Laidlaw, a Hong Kong based expatriate, has been in one previous Southern Cross Cup, and two Admirals Cup campaigns. Griffiths, a 38-year-old engineer is new to the scene and he is another expatriate based in Singapore. He has recently sold his business in Singapore and is bringing a breath of fresh air to the ocean racing scene.

The two British yachts finished the race seven minutes apart shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and when they made last into the harbour, the British team were greeted by Peter Whipp whose smile grew ever wider at the realisation that his team had won.

Hobart (Reuter) - A consoling

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